The Standard
AND RIVER PLATE NEWS. *per P.S.N.C. CORDILLERA*

PACKET EDITION

No. 5,327 — BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1880 — 19TH YEAR

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
London, Buenos Ayres
Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba.

Authorised Capital..... £2,000,000 Ster.
Subscribed Capital..... 1,600,000 „
Reserve Fund..... 140,000 „

Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Deposing Bills, Coupons, &c., for Collection—subject to a Conventional Commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c, the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.
N. 52 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON E.C

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Issued and Purchased on the following places:
LONDON
And all the principal Towns of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND

Antwerp, Amsterdam, Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Hamburg, Lisbon, Oporto
Bayonne, Bordeaux, Havre, Marseilles, Paris, Metz, Mulhouse, Strasbourg
Genoa (payable in Gold), Florence (payable in Gold), Leghorn, do, Milan do, Naples do, Padua, Palermo do, Rome do, Torino do, Venice (and on 40 other cities in Italy)
Baltimore, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, Corunna, Madrid, Santander, San Sebastian, Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, Vigo, Zaragoza
And on many towns of Galicia and the Asturias
Las Palmas (Canary Islands,) Santa Cruz de Tenerife. do Pernambuco, Rio Janeyro, Santos
Santiago de Chile, Valparaiso, South Africa, Australia, Cordoba, Rosario, Montevideo

JOHN TODD

Banco de Italia y RIO DE LA PLATA.
98 Calle Piedad 98

Capital oro efectivo..... $f. 1,500,000
Fondo de reserva..... „ 63.768.39

Desde esta fecha hasta nueva aviso la tasa de interes será la sigue:—

ABONA:
En cuenta corriente y a la vista en moneda corriente..... 3 p% anua.
Id id en oro..... 1 p% id
A plazo fijo de 60 a 90 dias o a mas largos plazos en ambas monedas..... Convencional

COBRA:
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente en oro y moneda corr. 9 p.% anual.
Descuentos de letras y pagares Convencional

SE DAN GIROS Y CARTAS DE CREDITO SOBRE
LONDRES,
PARIS,
BURDEOS,
AMBERES,
Y Todas las principales ciudades de ITALIA.
COMO ASI SOBRE:
PARANA,
CORDOBA,
SAN JUAN,
TUCUMAN,
VAL PARAISO.
MONTEVIDEO, y
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Horas de despacho.
Desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 4 de la tarde y los Sabados hasta las 5.
Buenos Aires, 1° de Junio, 1879.
S. Pollinini,
Gerente.
e xp

London & R. Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista).

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.
MONEDA CORRIENTE.
On deposits in account current } 3 per cent
Do do subject to 30 days' notice of withdrawal „ „ } 3½ per cent
On do for 90 days fixed 4 „

GOLD
90 days fixed " „ „ 3 p cent

In account current—No interest

CHARGED.
For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.
On debit balances in account current in gold and m/c } 9 per cent
Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1880.
JOHN TODD, Manager.

Societe Generale de Transports Maritimes
A Vapeur
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS
Regular Monthly Service to and from the River Plate.
Montevideo,
Rio Janeiro,
Barcelonne
Marseilles
Gènes et Naples
The Steamship
SAVOIE
Captain GUIRAUD,
Will sail
On the 18th of March.
20 per Cent. REDUCTION in First and Second-class Return Tickets.
15 per Cent. REDUCTION on Third-class Return Tickets.

1st CLASS ..... $150 Oro.
2d „ ..... 120 „
3d „ ..... 50 „

3d Class Tickets will be given from Europe to here at 40 patacons, gold.
The ticket for the small steamer is together with the passage ticket.
In case of quarantine, the expenses are on account of the Company.
For freight and Passage apply to
P. y E. MATTHEY,
Consignataires,
2 RECONQUISTA 236.

Al Comercio

Participamos al comercio que desde esta fecha y por mutuo convenio, hemos disuelto la Sociedad que giraba en esta plaza bajo la razon social de Balbin y Lagos quedando Don Julio Lagos encargado de su liquidacion.
B. Aires, Enero 31 de 1880.
J. L BALBIN
JULIO LAGOS

OTRO

Avisamos al comercio que desde esta fecha hemos constituido una sociedad colectiva para comerciar en el ramo en remates y comisiones, bajo la razon social de Lagos y Sahores.
B. Aires, Enero 31 de 1880.
JULIO LAGOS
JOSE SAHORES
27——Calle Peru——27
e 86 f29

HIGH MASS will be celebrated for the eternal repose of the soul of Mrs James Bannon on the 1st day of March at ten o'clock a.m. in the Parish Church of Carmen de Areco. All friends and acquaintance are invited to attend.
e 180 f20 2w

A SOLEMN REQUIEM MASS will be celebrated next Tuesday, the 24th inst. at 10 o'clock in the Parish Church at Lujan, for the repose of the soul of the late Eliza and Edward Ham.
The relatives of the deceased will feel indebted to those friends who will assist at the Holy Sacrifice.
e 178 f23

Fajas Postales.

La Direccion General de Correos y Telegrafos, hace saber al publico que desde el Lunes 23 del corr. se espenderan nuevamente, en la Tesoreria de dicha Direccion Fajas Postales de un centavo fuerte, y por primera vez Fajas de cuatro centavos, con el busto del Dr. Dn Julian Segundo de Agüero.
B. Aires, Feb. 19 de 1880
EL SECRETARIO
e 203 m2

Banco Carabassa & Cia.
157—CANGALLO—157

Desde esta fecha hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:

SE PAGA
Por depositos en cuenta corriente o a la vista en moneda de curso legal.... 3
en oro sellado.... sin int
A plazo fijo de 30 dias en moneda de curso legal.....
„ „ 60 dias de..... 3½
„ „ 90 dias de..... 4
„ „ 60 dias en oro sellado 2
„ „ 90 dias en „ 3
„ „ a mayor plazo .. Convencional

SE COBRA
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente en moneda de curso legal..... 9
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente de oro sellado..... 9
Descuento de Pagares y Letras sera convencional

LETRAS DE CAMBIO
ESPAÑA
Se dan sobre LONDRES
„ ESPAÑA
„ PARIS
„ BURDEOS
„ MARSELLA
„ AMBERES
„ GENOVA pagadero en 60 pueblos de Italia.
„ SUIZA pagadero en 30 pueblos de Suiza.

CARTAS DE CREDITO.
Se dan sobre las principales Ciudades de Europa, tanto para viajeros, como para compra de mercaderias, no cobrandose comision sino sobre las cantidades de que se haga uso.
HORAS DE DESPACHO
10 a.m. a las 4 p.m. y los Sábados hasta las 5 p.m.
Buenos Aires, Enero 1, 1880.

The Marine Insurance Company
ESTABLISHED 1836

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund.. £ 340,000
20—OLD BROAD STREET—20
LONDON.

Accepts risks on any description of merchandise, and for all ports of the world.
Policies may be mads payable at any of the Company's Agencies.
Low rates, liberal settlements, and undeniable security.
HENRY A. GREEN,
175 Reconquista.
e 345 xp

***LONDON* AND LANCASHIRE Fire Assurance Company**
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
AGENTS IN THE RIVER PLATE
MOORE & TUDOR,
95Calle Maypu, Buenos Ayres.
Fire Risks taken at moderate rates and losses promptly settled here, full and complete powers having been conferred on the agents.

Seminary of Our Lady of Lujan

The above mentioned Seminary, which is beautifully situated, with grounds and every advantage for health, comfort and recreation, combined with moral training and maternal care, will re-open on the 1st March; all languages of importance are taught and all that belongs to a good sound education in a European sense.
N.B. Parents and guardians are requested to be punctual in sending the boys on the day mentioned.
The Programmes can be had on application to the Lazarist Fathers at the College; parties living at a distance can have them on applying by letter.
e 309 f26

JAM TINS
MILK SAUCEPANS
Pots and Basins of Wrought and enamelled Iron
Cookery and Household necessaries
Small Machines and Presses for Mincing purposes
Whole Services and single Pieces
OF
PORCELAIN
AND
English Crockery
CRYSTALS AND CUTLERY
Moderate Prices.

Bazaar du Menage
119—CALLE RIVADAVIA—119
e 306 f29 15p

Patrick Ham,
Wool and Produce Broker,
1371—CALLE de la PIEDAD—1371
Once de Setiembre.

CHARGEURS REUNIS
French Steam Navigation Company Regular Fortnightly Line of first class Steamers between RIVER PLATE BRAZIL & HAVRE

DOM PEDRO, PAMPA, PORTEÑA
VILLE DE RIO, VILLE DE BAHIA, VILLE DE SANTOS, HENRI IV.
BELGRANO, RIVADAVIA, SAN MARTIN

The following Steamships will be despatched from this port—

PAMPA
3,500 Tons, Captain VASSE,
To sail on 7th MARCH,
FOR
HAVRE,

SAN MARTIN,
3,500 Tons, Captain GUEGAN,
To sail on the 27th MARCH,
FOR
HAVRE.

Fares for Havre 1st. class 125 $fts. 3rd class 50 $fts.
The attention of passengers is called to the very moderate fares by these splendid Steamers.
For freight, passages etc.
Apply to
P. CHRISTOPHERSEN,
General Agent
Buenos Aires. 151 Calle San Martin.
Montevideo, 172 Calle Piedras.

NOTE—The Company wish to impress upon Importing Houses in the River Plate, that their steamers offer great advantages due to their regular sailings all the year round, and the splendid condition in which they deliver their Cargoes. In quarantine times the steamers will come out direct WITHOUT TOUCHING AT BRAZILS.—The Company's offices at Paris, are at 30 rue Le Peletier,—Havre, 191 Boulevard de Strasbourg.

Bank of Ireland.
DUBLIN.
Bills of Exchange on the above Bank, and all its Branches, issued by the undersigned. Advances made on Produce.
EDWARD CASEY,
80—Calle Reconquista—80

FIRE INSURANCE
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Comp.
Established in 1809
Subscribed Capital..... £2,000,000
Reserve Funds—
Fire Department..... 1,097,248
Life Department..... 3,006,752
£6,104,000

Net Fire Premiums received in 1877..... £ 908,104
Fire Losses paid in 1877..... 636,646
Total Fire Losses paid during 10 Years 1866 to 1877..... 3,879,614
AGENTS IN BUENOS AYRES
Bates, Stokes and Co.
79—MAYPU—79
e 39 xp

Marine Insurance
THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
LIVERPOOL & LONDON
CAPITAL £812,800

The Undersigned having been named Agents are authorized to Accept Sea and River risks
BATES STOKES & Co.
BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.
e 40 xp

American Bank Note Company
NEW YORK,
ENGRAVE BANK NOTES,
NATIONAL BONDS,
STOCK CERTIFICATES, &c.
The Largest and Oldest Established Company in America.
Agents in Buenos Aires
S. B. HALE & Co.
32 Reconquista.
e 1 xp

Northern Assurance Co
LONDON
ESTABLISHED IN 1836,
Capital £3,000,000
AGENTS
M FORRESTER & Co.
185—Calle Piedad—187

Fire risks are taken at moderate rates, and the Agents have full powers to sign policies and settle losses without having to refer to London.
£234 jo 30 1880

IMPERIAL Fire Assurance Comp.
IN LONDON
Established 1800
CAPITAL £1,600,000
Agents for the River Plate
Mantels & Pfeiffer
Risks taken at moderate rates, and losses settled here without reference to the Head Office in London.
e 61 xp

COMPANIAS Nacionales de Seguros
FLORIDA 128, (altos)
Seguros maritimos y contra incendios
LA ESTRELLA
(Fundada el año 1865.,)
Y LA SEGUNDA ARGENTINA
(Fundada el año 1877.)
Aseguran mercaderias y edificios contra incendios, y efectos para los rios y puntos de ultramar contra riesgos maritimos, ya sea en oro o en billetes de curso legal, a premios modicos y en condiciones liberales de polizas.
Seguros maritimos sobre buques a vela, para la navegacion fluvial de 4 p% anual.
SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA
Inversion de capitales en Fondos Publicos Nacionales o Cedulas Hipotecarias
LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA
(Fundada el año 1864.)
El Director General
D. Francisco F Moreno

The London Assurance Co. de Seguros
CONTRA PERDIDAS O AVERIAS POR INCENDIOS
ESTABLECIDA EN LONDRES
Autorizada por Patente Real
EN 1720
Para asegurar Edificios, Efectos, y Mercancias

Agents in Buenos Aires:
M O L L E R & Co.
77—Corrientes—77

Los Agentes en Buenos Aires tienen pleno poder para Firmar Polizas y Pagar Reclamos sin necesidad de referirse a la oficina Central en Europa.

Banco Hipotecario
En el sorteo practicado por el Directorio el dia de la fecha para el rescate de cedula de las Series A B y D con cupon de 31 Diciembre, han resultado rescatados a la par las cedulas que siguen:—

Serie A de 1000 $f.

Num.			
14	1309	1981	4046
217	1325	2059	4205
269	1332	2109	4349
295	1402	2165	4362
370	1529	2168	4382
380	1686	2187	4466
857	1767	2379	4808
1227	1886	2426	4851
5055			

Serie A de 400 $fts.

Num.			
103	9188	18422	27922
160	9786	18806	27985
183	9811	18959	28 165
351	10077	19516	28459
554	10287	19560	28522
611	10545	20124	28544
659	10894	20223	28762
690	11511	20566	28933
731	11539	21001	29084
755	11655	21295	29268
817	11673	21874	29620
873	11719	21921	29777
1418	11722	21989	29796
1663	11799	22233	29905
1713	11817	22524	30019
1986	12310	22544	30188
2657	12425	23030	30730
2856	12841	23217	30898
2975	13262	23354	31622
3295	13410	23507	31846
3398	13856	23979	32878
3847	14839	23980	32932
4290	15075	24037	33340
4355	15196	24081	34623
4635	15251	24949	34847
5256	15296	25301	35046
5391	15522	25588	36517
5481	15919	26378	36813
5852	16062	26669	37059
6173	16083	26724	37137
6317	16091	26751	37265
6427	16300	26760	37291
6590	16371	26837	37532
7273	16499	26860	37682
7681	16503	27304	37734
7803	16353	27314	37776
8288	17182	27517	38159
8301	17460	27626	38586
8801	17868	27712	38907
9037	18240	27889	38913
9070	18323	27916	38746

Serie A de 200 $fts.

Num.				
117	1445	3319	5165	
318	1766	3457	5347	
332	2039	3477	5482	
400	2224	3523	5746	
493	2249	3529	5834	
1044	2485	3727	5942	
1261	2665	5161		

Serie A de 100 $fts.

Num.				
125	2573	3778	5502	7034
758	3201	4546	5509	7107
1145	3239	4578	5599	7286
1195	3252	4527	5591	7430
1250	3339	5080	6226	7893
1265	3394	5103	6432	8108
2188	3407	5117	6721	8143
2318	3571	5328	6742	8179
2477	3636	5432	6954	8189

Serie A de 50 $ fts.

Num.				
320	839	2183	2657	2909
597	1164	2328	2730	2937
678	1548	2563	2875	2984

Serie B de 1,000 $fts.

Num.
339

Serie D de 400 $fts.

Num.
365

Los tenedores de estas cedulas pueden ocurrir al Banco Hipotecario desde el 31 del proximo Diciembre para recibir el capital y los cupones respectivos; lo mismo que los que retengan las cedulas rescatadas en sorteos anteriores que aun no se han presentado a cobrarlas, y son las que siguen:

Serie A de 1,000 $fts.

Num.				
366	1596	1940	4396	5057

Serie A de 400 $fts

Num.				
3707	22279	31387	34006	38681
19719	23083	33578	36814	
19882	26896	33580	37423	

Serie A de 200 $fts.

Num.				
4407	4521	5508	5533	5566

Serie A de 100 $fts

Num.				
513	528	3281	6542	6671

Serie A de 50 $fts.

Num.
2308

Serie C de 100 $fts.

Num.
34

Buenos Aires, Noviembre 28, 1879.
Jose M. la Fuente.
Secretario.

Sewing Cotton
J & P COATS'
Warranted superior to any in the market
Orders solicited, and a liberal discount made to the trade.
For samples and particulars apply to
THE LIDGERWOOD MANUF. CO.
65 Chacabuco 65
e 120 xp

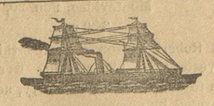
Thomas Kenny and Co.
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKER
114—Calle Piedad—114
Daily attendance at the Plaza Once, and South Market.

James T Ramsay,
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKER,
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais
89—RECONQUISTA—89

COLLARD & COLLARD'S PIANOS. A good Cottage Piano, new, with fine tone, will be sold at less than cost price. Interested parties must call between 5 and 7 p.m. at Parque 223.
e 158 f24

VANDYCK, vapor Ingles, concluyo su descarga en los depositos de aduana.
B. Aires, Febrero 19 de 1880
e 192 f22

EUCLID. Ha terminado la descarga en los depositos de Zemboraim y Villegas.
Febrero 19 de 1880
e 195 f22



Allan Line of Steamers
BETWEEN
The River Plate, Havre, Antwerp, & Glasgow.

FLEET
BUENOS AYREAN, CANADIAN, NESTORIAN, POLYNESIAN, SARDINIAN, CIRCASSIAN, MANITOBAN, MORAVIAN, SARMATIAN, PERUVIAN
NOVA SCOTIAN, WALDENSIAN, HIBERNIAN, CORINTHIAN, SCANDINAVIAN, LUCERNE, AUSTRIAN, PRUSSIAN, CASPIAN, PHŒNICIAN

THE
SS PHŒNICIAN,
2,356 Tons Register,
Captain JAMES SCOTT,
Will sail for
HAVRE,
On the
27th of February.
For freight, &c., apply to the Agents
Wm. Samson & Co.
Buenos Ayres: 212 RECONQUISTA. | Montevideo: 54 ZABALA
Broker in Montevideo,
C. SAGORY.
e 208 xp

STEAM TO EUROPE
Woodgate, Brothers,
AGENTS FOR
"Donaldson's Clyde Line of Steamers"

	Gross	Nett	Class
'Colina'	2,001	1,297	100 A 1
Cybele'	1,981	1,277	100 A 1
Strathairly	1,919	1,236	100 A 1
Viking'	2,688	1,686	100 A 1
Erl King'	2,178	1,707	100 A 1
Ocean King'	2,449	1,606	100 A 1

AND FOR
Messrs. D. G. Pinkney & Son Sunderland

	Gross	Nett	Class
'Dago'	1,914	1,239	100 A 1
'Govino'	2,032	1,319	100 A 1
'Paxo'	1,932	1,265	100 A 1
'Imbro'	1,222	789	90 A 1
'Nio'	1,372	876	100 A 1
'Karo	1,514	979	100 A 1
'Nebo'	1,908	1,237	100 A 1
'Ebro'	1115	716	100 A 1
'Yembo'	1,577	1,016	100 A 1

Two of these steamers, which are specially suited to this trade and fitted with every modern improvement for receiving cargo rapidly, will be dispatched every month during the season.

The well-known Steamer
COLINA,
Captain MURRAY,
Will be despatched for
HAVRE & ANTWERP,
DIRECT,
On the
27th February.
All letters must be taken to the Post Office
For further particulars apply to the Agents
WOODGATE Brothers
36 San Martin.
263 1feb

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills
FOR BILIOUS AFFECTIONS
In use during 37 years.

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills
FOR
Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia
In use during 37 years.

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills
FOR
Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood
In use during 37 years.

Read Dr. Jayne's book 'Guide to Health' obtained Gratis at the Sole Agents for Dr. Jayne's Celebrated Family Medicines.
A. EASTMAN & Co.
9—Calle Defensa—11
And of the principal Chemists throughout the country.
e 55 xp

WALTER A. WOODS
Self Binding Harvester
REAPING MACHINES
MOWING DO.
Pitt's Thrashing Machines
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH DO.
Ransome Sims and Head's Straw Burning Engines
ON SALE
92—MORENO—92
301½—Rivadavia—301½

P.S.N.C.
Pacific Steam Navigation Company.
Quickest Route from the River Plate to Europe and the Pacific.
The Company's splendid steamer
CORDILLERA,
3088 Tons,
Captain ————,
To sail on
Sunday, 22d February.
Calling at Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Bordeaux and LIVERPOOL,
Admitting Cargo and Passengers.
Attention is called to the splendid opportunity offered to Passengers embarking in this port by a steamer of this renowned Company.
Table Wine is supplied Gratis to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers. Cooking in the best French style. All the Steamers carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.
151 CALLE SAN MARTIN
The following Steamers of this Company will be despatched from MONTEVIDEO,
Carrying correspondence under Postal Contract with H.B.M., Government.
FOR EUROPE
S.S. VALPARAISO
4027 Tons,
Captain HAMILTON,
To Sail on the
9th March.
FOR THE PACIFIC
S.S. GALICIA.
4027 Tons,
Captain O. G. FOWLER,
To sail on the
23d February.
Passengers from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo, in connexion with the Company's Steamers. GRATIS.
These steamers have been built expressly for this route, and in their construction every modern improvement has been employed, thus affording safety, speed and every accommodation to be desired by passengers.
The regularity with which they make their voyages is a proof of their seaworthy qualities, and their Commanders are justly famed for the discipline maintained on board their vessels and their attention to passengers.
Passages to Montevideo free.
For freight, passages, &c, apply to the Agents
YARROW HETT & CO.
Buenos Ayres:
151—SAN MARTIN—151
Montevideo:
CALLE SOLIS 55

North German Lloyd.
LINE FROM BREMEN
GERMAN IMPERIAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Habsburg, Hohenzollern, Hohenstaufen, Salier, Strassburg, Köln, Berlin, Leipzig, Ohio, Baltimore, Nürnberg, Braunschweig, Frankfort, Hanover,
Hansa, Mosel, Main, Rhein, Donau, Weser, Neckar, Oder, Hermann, Amerika, Kronprinz Fr. Wilhelm, Graf Bismark, General Werder.

The splendid Steamer
STRASSBURG,
Captain O. HEINBRUCH,
Will sail
On the — of FEBRUARY, 1880
FOR
ANTWERP AND BREMEN,
Calling at Montevideo.

These magnificent Steamers, expressly built for the River Plate line, offer the most splendid accommodations for first, second and third-class Passengers.
All these Steamers carry Physicians and Stewardesses.
Table Wine supplied GRATIS.
Cooking in the best German and French style.
Tickets for Families at Reduced Rates.
First and Second Class Return Tickets at a Reduction of One-fourth.
Prepaid Passages issued to Parties wishing to bring out their friends.
The outward voyage will be made from Antwerp and Bordeaux to Buenos Ayres DIRECT, without touching at any Brazilian port.
All these Steamers receive cargo for transhipment for all ports of England, Holland, Denmark, Sweden as far as Finland.—Freight conditional. Cargo for Hamburg paying same rates as for Bremen direct.
Goods from England are shipped in these Steamers via Bremen or Antwerp, with direct Bills of Lading.
The Company covers Insurance on Specie shipped in their Steamers.
For freight and passages and further particulars apply to the General Agents.
K. V. EMSTER,
General Lavalle 105
Or to A. SCHARFFENORTH, Broker,
Calle San Martin, No. 133

Fresh Vaccine Lymph
IN TUBES
Just received from London.
Antigua Farmacia Cranwell de
CARLES MURRAY
84——Calle Reconquista——84
e 139 f22

Dr John O'Donoghue
Surgeon Dentist
(Established 8 years as successor to Dr. Muridge.)
256—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—256
MONTEVIDEO.
e 330 xp jy

Coquet & Small
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
DENTISTS
162—MAIPU—162
Branch Office in Mercedes Calle 24 No. 66
e 371 xp

Banco Nacional
42—RECONQUISTA—42
Horas de oficina de 10 a.m. a 4 p.m

Desde el 20 del corriente y hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:

ABONARA
Sobre depositos en oro, a la vista.... 1½ o/o
Id con 15 dias de aviso..... 3 id
Id a 90 dias fijos..... 4 id
Id en plata despues de 60 dias .. 2 id
Id en moneda de curso legal, a la vista..... 3 id
Id a 90 dias fijos ..... 5 id
Id en Caja de Ahorro, despues de 30 dias..... 6
En billetes del Banco Nacional, a la vista y abonara..... 2

COBRARA
Por descuentos de pagares de comercio sea en oro, plata, o moneda de curso legal ..... 10 o/o
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente y renovacion de letras en moneda del Banco Nacional ..... 10 id
Buenos Aires, Enero 17 de 1880.
EL DIRECTORIO

Hotel de la Paix,
Englishmen and others visiting B. Ayres will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.
Hydraulic Lift.
Reading-room.
Public Baths.
Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb.
Table d'Hote in European style, with room as lights and attendance.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX
Corner of Cangallo and Reconquista.

Hotel Provence.
(Established 1850.)
Cangallo, No. 33.
Fine suits of Rooms for Families.
Cleanliness, attendance, and cuisine of first order.
Visitors of short stay in town, Board and Lodging, at $50 per day.
Families and regular visitors at conventional terms.
Orders for Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers, Lunches, Pic-nics.
Despatched 'al primer cartelo.
NIGHT PORTER.
Charges Moderate.
HOTEL DE PROVENCE,
JOSEPH PEREZ & CO.,

Carson's Hotel
PROPRIETOR,
W. D. CARSON,
162 RUA DO CATTETE
RIO JANEYRO
N.B. The Botanical Gardens Railroad Cars pass the door every 5 minutes.
cj—xp

UNICO INSTITUTO
Optico Oculistico
En Buenos Ayres
143—CALLE FLORIDA—145
DE
OLIVA & SCHNABL
Fabrica y casa en Milan
Casa de Comision: PARIS y VIENA.
Especialidad en Lentes y Anteojos, para cualquier defecto de la vista, adaptacion cientifica del Profesor L. Schnabl, Dióptrico. Rico surtido de instrumentos de Optica, Matemáticas y Física.
1e30 x

Argentine Ponchos
The famous waterproof ponchos, introduced to this market by Mr Charles Ledger, are to be had at Messrs. GEBBIE & DODDS, Calle Defensa, Nos. 47-49, and Messrs. RUNCIMAN & CO., Wholesale Agents.
e 195

Lombriz Solitaria
Remedio seguro contra la Lombriz Solitaria. El unico aprobado por el Honorable Consejo de Higiene Publica. Curacion garantida en 4 horas. Se vende solamente en la antigua Farmacia y Drogueria Argentina, calle Alsina 466, esquina Santiago del Estero.
e 22 xp

English Grocery and Camp Store
529—Calle Defensa—531
Corner of the Calle cortado of the Mercado del Comercio. To families on the South side of the town. Please try what we can do for you
THOMAS A. MULLEADY
e 111 m9

Navegacion del Rio Parana
Carrera entre Buenos Aires, Rosario Parana y Santa Fe.

En combinacion con el Ferro Carril a Campana.
Para Zarate, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas y Rosario, los dias
MARTES, JUEVES, y SABADOS
A las 2 de la tarde, de la Estacion Central el Vapor Nacional
PROVEEDOR,
Para Diamante, Parana y Santa Fe, los dias
MARTES y SABADOS,
A las 2 de la tarde de la Estacion Central, el Vapor
PROVEEDOR,
En combinacion con el Vapor
LUJAN,
Desde el Rosario:

Los boletos del Tren y Equipajes gratis.
Se admite Carga, de Removido y Re-embarco debiendo remitirse al Retiro el dia antes de la salida del vapor.
Por pasages, encomiendas, dinero, a flete ordenes de carga a otro informes ocurrir a su Agente,
D. BRUCE,
54 Cangallo
jc56

Mensagerias Fluviales
Itinerario de
SALIDAS PARA MONTEVIDEO
A las 5½ de la tarde,
Los Lunes el vapor Jupiter.
Los Martes, el vapor Silex
Los Viernes, el vapor Saturno
Para los Puertos del Uruguay a las 10 de la mañana
Los Jueves el vapor Saturno,
Los Viernes el vapor Silex.
Los Domingos el vapor Saturno
En la boca del Yaguary para el trasbordo de las pasageros con destino a la ciudad de Mercedes, la Empresa inaugurara el nuevo vapor Cometa, muy superior en el dia cruel Rio Negro.
Los pasageros de Gualeguaychu tendran siempre el servicio por el vapor Yerba mandado construir espresamente por su poco calado para pasar la Barra de ese arroyo.
Carrera del Paraná en combinacion con el Ferro Carril del Norte, por el tren 'espreso' que partira de la Estacion Central a las 12 del dia, conduciendo los pasageros al canal de San Fernando en 40 minutos de donde partirá el esplendido vapor
YRIS
CAPTAIN GERONIMO BISSO
Los Sabados solamente, para Parana, Santa Fé, Diamente, Rosario, San Nicolas, Las Hermanas, San Pedro, Baradero, Zarate.
Boletos de tren y flete de equipage gratis.
Los Miercolos solamente, para Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas y Rosario.
Regresa id Miercoles y Viernes.
Nota—Para facilitar a las familias y personas que deseen acompanar a los Sres pasageros que partan con el vapor Yris, la Empresa del Ferro Carril del Norte establecera en cada dia de salida de este vapor un boleto de ida y vuelta sumamente barato, el que solo servira para regresar con el mismo tren.
Pasages, Fletes de metalico encomienda y carga con gran rebaja de precio.
PEDRO RISSO
Agente
Reconquista 143 y 145
La Agencia esta abierta de las 7 a.m. hasta las 9 de la noche.
e 196 xp

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company

Without touching in Brazil.

The Company's steamer

TAMAR,

2933 Tons, 550 Horse-power,
Commander W. CHAPMAN.

Will sail on the

7th of March,

FOR

ANTWERP DIRECT,

Calling at

MONTEVIDEO, St. VINCENT, LISBON, VIGO, SOUTHAMPTON.

The above steamer will carry 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers at

REDUCED RATES

Mails, Specie, Cargo and Parcels to all the above ports and

THROUGH TICKETS

Are granted to Antwerp, Havre, Cherburg and principal towns in Spain and Portugal.

These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table-wine is given to all classes.

RETURN TICKETS

Are granted to 1st class passengers with deduction of 25 o/o on passage money.

FAMILIES AND COMPANIES

A considerable reduction is made in their favor.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.

For further particulars apply to the Agent

HENRY A. GREEN,

Or to

HENRY L. GREEN, Broker,
175—Reconquista—175

L'pool Brazil and R.P. Steamers

LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE

Departures from Buenos Ayres.

ANTWERP.
(Via Southampton.)
VANDYCK, Schofuld, 21 FEB.
(Carrying the Belgian Mails.)

ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL.
THALES, Blair, 21 FEB.

ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL.
EUCLID, Cave, 26 FEB.
(Loading in the River Parana..)

ANTWERP
(Via Southampton)
HERSCHEL, Ferguson, 1 MARCH
(Carrying the Belgian Mails)

ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL.
LALANDE Mitchell, 7 MARCH.
(Loading in the River Parana.)

ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL.
(Via Southampton.)
MASKELYNE, Hairby, 11 MARCH
(Carrying the Belgian Mails.)

The Steamer which leaves Buenos Ayres on the 21st of each month takes Cargo and Passengers for New York, calling at Rio Janeyro in which port cargo and passengers will be transhipped to one of the Steamers of the Company for the Port intended.

First and Third-class Passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Havre, Antwerp, and towns in Great Britain, at reduced arts.

Tickets at reduced rates by steamers not carrying mails, and reductions made in favor of Families and Companies.

First class return-tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.

Prepaid Passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out friends.

These steamers carry surgeons and stewardesses.

Specie and Parcels received at the broker's office till noon on day of sailing.

Insurances effected if desired.

Edward Norton,

209 Reconquista Agent
T. S. BOADLE.
209 Reconquista Broker.
Rosario, Agents—JOHN THOMPSON & Co

GRAN CAFE

SAN MARTIN

Academia de 24 Billares

235—CALLE CANGALLO—235

OBERTURA

EL SABADO 21 de FEBRERO

e 188 f29

AVISO AL COMERCIO

PARTICIPAMOS AL COMERCIO y al Publico que la casa introductora que gira en esta plaza bajo la razon social de CARLOS J. SHAW y Ca., ha entrado en liquidacion desde el 1º de Enero p.p.d.e.: quedando dicha liquidacion a cargo del que suscribe.

B. Ayres, Feb. de 1880.

p.pro CARLOS J. SHAW y CA.
ROSS PINSENT.

z..214 f24

URUGUAY LOTTERY

Played on February 17th.

3579, 4,000—2251, 200—2333, 100—3290, 200—4550, 500—5266, 100—6330, 100—7256, 100—7757, 500—8245, 200—9958, 200.

APPROXIMATIONS.

3578, 100—3580 100,

The next Drawing will be on

FEBRUARY 20th.

Big Prize, 4,000 Patacons.

CAMPO.

Se ofrecen en ventas proximamente tres leguas de campo de superior calidad, situadas en el Partido de Rojas y conocidas bajo el nombre de

Las 3 Flores

Estan lindando con el ejido del Pueblo Colon, teniendo todo su frente al Rio de Rojas, que los separa del establecimiento del Sr Don Eduardo Casey.

Este campo dista seis leguas de los pueblos de Rojas y Pergamino.

Por mas informes y para tratar, ocurrase a la casa, Calle de la Florida No 128 (altos) de 12 a 4 de la tarde.

z..213 f28

TWO respectable girls want a situation, one as good cook, the other as housemaid. Apply X Y at the office of this paper.

z..215 f24

TO LET—The beautiful house, Calle Uruguay No 465, containing four rooms, garden, water etc. Price 900 $m/c with security. Apply Santa Fe No 1264.

z—211 f24

TO LET—The house Calle Cordoba No 558 containing five rooms, etc. Price 800 $m/c with guarantee. Apply Parana 116.

z..212 f24

LETTERS.

Margaret Hofford, Bruce, Ledger, Miss Flood, Miss Davis.

THE 'TEAPOT'

Family Grocery

101 CANGALLO 101

BEST ARTICLES

Only kept in Stock

MODERATE PRICES

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT.

JUST RECEIVED

White Wine Vinegar of uniform strength and flavour. Pure Pickles in malt vinegar. West India Pickles, an exquisite compound. Imperial Pickles 'Hot.' Pickled Onions. Sauces for Fish and Game. Mushroom Catsup. Walnut Catsup. Harvey Sauce, 'John Bull' Sauce. Potted Meats and Fish. Shrimp Paste. Bloater Paste. Anchovy Paste. Anchovy Sauce. Potted Ham. Real Capucine Capers. Jams and Jellies made from fruit and with refined sugar only. Calves' Feet Jelly in bottles.

Patent Cooked Hams

Each Tin contains one Ham, ready for use no waste, no trouble, selected York Hams.
Smoked Herrings, Yarmouth Bloaters.
Raspberry Vinegar, delicious and cooling.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL guarantee the purity of all articles of their manufacture.
Finest quality Ling Fish.
Sugar Candy, Scotch mixture, Lozenges's Jujubes etc.
Sardines without bones. Oxford Sausages.

Horse Radish

Figs, Dates, Prunes, Raisins, Sultanas

The very best of

TEAS

Kindly write or call for sample and compare without prejudice. The success we have met with having been beyond our utmost expectations, we are thus encouraged to develope our trade by still supplying (irrespective of the great rise in Tea) the same quality as before which has given such satisfaction to all who have tasted our brands. Our large purchases of First Crop Teas enable us still to offer

MATCHLESS VALUE.

PLEASE TAKE NOTE

The 'Teapot's'

NUMBER

18

101

One Hundred and One

101

CANGALLO

BUENOS AIRES

e 370 xp

J. B. GAHAN

General Broker and Commission Agent.

FOR SALE

The following highly-approved Specifics for curing the Scab and in small or large quantities. Pamphlet and samples will be forwarded on application.

1. Linck's extract of Tobacco (South Down Sheep Wash)
2. Maxwelina
3. The Little Dip
4. The Glycerine Dip
5. Jeyes' Sheep Dip.
6. The Compound Sulphurous Essence of Tobacco.
7. Esencia de Tabaco Sulfurosa.

The prices are those charged by manufacturers and importers.

No commission to purchasers.

Estancias, Wire, Posts and Torniquetes for Sale. Puestos to Rent.

Cattle from the Provinces and Blood Stock from Europe.

78—CALLE RECONQUISTA 78

Virginia Tobacco

FOR

SHEEP WASH

Extra strong Tobacco for curing the Scab in Sheep

An Inspection of our Samples is invited before Purchasing Elsewhere.

C. S. BOWERS & Co.

277—CALLE CANGALLO—277

e 87 f8 12p

North American Ice Chests

A fine assortment

OF

MACE'S CELEBRATED

REFRIGERATORS

Of all sizes for family use, just received by

C S Bowers & Co.

277—CANGALLO—277

e 86 f8 12p

AMERICAN

Cooking Ranges

With all the Latest Improvements.
Burn either Wood or Coal.
Of various sizes and styles.

From $500 to $1,000 Each.

FRANKLIN S. ROPES,

69—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—69

e 350 f20

BAZAR INGLES

C. R. Simons & Co.

189—FLORIDA—189

China Earthware and Glass

ALSO

A variety of Articles of General Household Utility.

e 235 xp

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICES.

February 22nd, noon, SAUCE GRANDE, Mr. Catty's.
February 29th, noon, BAHIA BLANCA.

4° Exposicion y Feria

DE LA

Sociedad Rural Argentina.

Pedidos de local. Se avisa al publico que los pedidos de local se admitiran hasta el 29 del corriente en la gerencia Calle del Peru 23, donde se reparten los formularios e instrucciones necesarias.

B. Aires, 17 Febrero de 1880

LA COMISION

e 159 f21

The Standard.

Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1880.

Special Telegrams

London, Feb. 19.

Wool auction progressing with great animation, prices show advance of 2½.

London, Feb. 19.

Wool auction proceeds. Australian scoured rise 2½d Cape rise 1d.

Antwerp, Feb. 20.

Australian wools at auction London have advanced ten per cent, and Cape 5 p. cent. Hides and tallow dull.

O'Gorman
to
Standard.

Montevideo, Feb. 20, 3.30 p.m.

Mr. Robert Wilson departed this life yesterday: his remains were taken to the Catholic Cemetery, accompanied by numerous friends.

Several forgers of gold sovereigns and silver dollars have been arrested.

Many people off to the Paysandu Exhibition, to take place on the 22d.

Meeting of holders of floating debt yesterday to press on the Government for pay.

Great satisfaction here at the settlement of your electioneering troubles, but arrangement fully anticipated.

Associated Press Telegrams

(HAVAS' AGENCY)

Rome, 19th (via Malta)

Chambers opened yesterday. King's Speech all about Home affairs, except the usual "friendly relations with all foreign powers." The principal thing to be discussed is the Abolition of Grist Bill, already passed by Deputies last session.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

We are happy to inform our foreign readers that the great political excitement which has held this city in a state of semi-revolution for the last week, has terminated in a peaceful and constitutional arrangement between the Provincial and the National Governments, and that the dangers which threatened the country have, through the patriotism and ability of our representative men, been removed. We publish in this issue a complete resumen of this political crisis, the greatest we have witnessed in this country for many years.

There is nothing whatever to report respecting the West Coast War, and, in fact, so much have the people of Buenos Ayres been engaged with their own political troubles, that the war on the Pacific Coast has been lost sight of 'in toto', nor have we had any telegraphical advices from Valparaiso for the last 15 days of the least importance. Pierola, the Dictator of Peru, is carrying on a species of guerilla warfare against the Chilians. As for the Bolivians, no one seems to know where the Bolivian army is, or if it exists at all or not. The European Powers, if they thought proper, might, by offering mediation, bring the struggle to a close, as the proper moment has arrived for the friendly powers to interfere.

The Chambers of Buenos Ayres are still in session; and the intense political crisis of last week has removed the opposition of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies against Governor Tejedor, who has gained the greatest popularity by his very patriotic conduct throughout. The Budget, as proposed by the Provincial Minister of Hacienda, will now be passed by the Legislature, which will remove one of our greatest political difficulties, and there are sound reasons for believing that things will progress more favourably now than when the opposition in the Chambers was too strong for the Executive.

Advices from Montevideo report business brisker, the camps in splendid condition and the estancieros and sheepfarmers all doing well; the saladeros all hard at work, and the greatest peace and order reigning throughout the country. General Latorre has returned from the camp, and is in the City of Montevideo. The wheat crop of the Banda Oriental has proved excellent, and beyond the expectations of the farmers.

We have no fresh advices from Paraguay: everything seems to be peaceable and orderly under President Barreiro's administration, and the accounts of the crops are favourable. The Brazilian Government has ordered two of her ironclads to be stationed at Asuncion.

As we mentioned in our review for last mail, the wheat crops of the Argentine Provinces have proved unfavourable, with the single exception of the Province of Buenos Ayres. The little port of Santo Tome, near the city of Santa Fe, that this time last year was crowded with vessels loading wheat, is now deserted, there being no wheat for export this season from those colonies, which is a very great check to that province.

Due to the political excitement already adverted to, and to the 'fetes' of Carnival, business has been somewhat interrupted. Importers, during the fortnight have done little, and exporters, although very busy, might in the presence of the most favourable market advices have done more: but in spite of every check the season for the exporter has proved one of the best perhaps for the last twenty years, and many well-known parties who had lost in former years have covered their losses in this. The works of the Ayacucho Railway are progressing so fast that we believe in a couple of months the line will be nearly finished.

We give in another column the decrees of both National and Provincial Governments disbanding troops, men, &c., and finally restoring the country to its normal state. Whatever alarm these events may have caused abroad, we can assure our foteign readers that in no previous year were the prospects of this country brighter or better, and we know of no land that holds within itself greater elements of national vitality.

The premium on gold is now lower than it has been for many years, and the scarcity of paper money points the future of the gold market. The trade balance of the country is so rapidly coming round that whereas last year one thousand pounds in exchange on London cost 160,000 m|c., to-day such a remittance costs the merchant 148,000 m|c., and with peace, order and economy we may look forward to a re-opening of the 'oficina de cambios' at a no very remote date.

Immigration from Southern Europe is as strong as ever, and every steamer from the Mediterranean brings us hundreds of new wheat-growers.

As will be seen by the subscription lists published in another column, the appeal on behalf of the poor people in the West of Ireland met with a ready response. One thousand pounds sterling were remitted by the last mail, and it is probable that next week another thousand will be sent. From the reading of the English and Irish papers, we note that the peones in the camp subscribe more liberally to alleviate the Irish distress than the Irish landlords in their own country.

Exchange rules very upward, and but for the large amount of gold imported, we should have Exchange this season at probably a higher rate than ever known in the Plate. The closing rates are—

On London 50⅜-½
On Paris 5.32
On Antwerp 5.35

PEACE SECURE.

The following important official papers put the seal on the happy arrangement of Tuesday last, which saved this province and the Republic from civil war:—

Depart. of Int., Feb. 19th,

To Dr. Pellegrini, Minister of War.

The President orders me to inform Your Excellency that, as the Government of Buenos Aires has given the necessary orders for the resumption of the normal state of things in this province, you will be kind enough to take the necessary steps to send back to their canton, ments the several army corps which were marching on this city, to preserve public order.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

B. Zorilla.

Prov. Gov. House, Feb. 19th.

To the Minister of Government.

As, after my interview with the Most Excellent President of the Republic, there is no longer any necessity for the extraordinary measures recently adopted in this province, you will be good enough to take the necessary steps to suppress all military organization incompatible with the normal state of affairs, the Bomberos and Tiro Societies remaining, however, organised in conformity with their approved statutes.

C. Tejedor.

Private letter of President Avellaneda to Dr. Moreno—

To Dr Du Jose M Moreno, Vice Governor.

I most willingly give you the explanations you ask for, as I consider that the truth is most honorable for all concerned.

I began the conference by saying that it was necessary to put an end to strife, but in a manner that would leave the National authority intact.

The Governor fully agreed with me in this, declaring frankly that he did not come to treat with the National Government, as he knew perfectly well that the Governor of a province could not make stipulations with the President of the Republic, adding, that on this, as on all occasions, the dignity of the National Government must be upheld, as it personified Argentine honour.

These spontaneous declarations of the Governor put matters at once in the right groove and gave me an opening for expounding some of the views of the National Executive.

I suppress details. The Governor said he would make the Tiros and Bomberos resume their original status, and become simply such as the shooting Clubs in Europe and North America. I then said on my part, that the National Government would take sundry steps in conformity with the new state of things and would send the troops away from the city, as they were no longer required here.

This is the plain unvarnished truth about the conference. Two hours had not elapsed when I commenced to carry out what I promised by ordering the Minister of War to arrest the march of the six regiments ordered to this city.

This is the whole thing. The dignity of each side is saved and nobody is humiliated.

Your very good friend.

N. AVELLANEDA.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO

(*Our own Correspondent.*)

Feb. 19th

It would seem natural that the political excitement which appears to envelope your good city, should spread to Rosario, or at all events, that there should be a repercussion loud enough to disturb any but sound sleepers. But we are as quiet and composed as if Rosario had no interest in the momentous questions now agitating the metropolitan city of the Republic. It is true that on the receipt of the admirably written manifesto of the President, the chief heads of General Roca's party in Rosario called a meeting in the Plaza, where some speeches were made and there was a procession through one or two streets; but it was easy to see that any demonstration for political purposes in Rosario in these times must be manufactured. Rosario is determined not to be enthusiastic for either of the Presidential candidates; it is for this reason that our good citizens, foreign and natives, shroud themselves in the most stoical indifference as far as demonstration is concerned. Of course the events in Buenos Ayres inspire great curiosity; and the *Capital* disposes of thousands of bulletins; but the same curiosity would exist if the events were passing in Montevideo or Chile. Even amongst the so called Roquista party who are really partizans, there reigns a kind of uneasiness in referencs to the future bias of Dr. Iriondo; for notwithstanding a good deal of blustering and signs of rebellion, the Governor holds the reins of his party with a firm and unflinching grasp. There is but one opinion here, that the will of Dr. Iriondo will be omnipotent in Rosario, as well as in the rest of the province.

The Tenth of the Line arrived here on Friday night, and on the following day was embarked on board the gun-boat Bermejo for Buenos Ayres to augment the national forces in your obstreperous city. However, I am of opinion that notwithstanding the display of battalions the Republic will weather the storm without bloodshed. It is probable that this opinion is prevalent here; hence the absence of excitement in Rosario.

The Minister of Governor Iriondo, Dr. Reina, having been elected Deputy to Congress, has resigned his post in Santa Fè, showing an extraordinary example of obedience to the Constitution. Dr. Reina is a good man, and will make a creditable representative of the province of Santa Fé in Congress. I wish I could say the same of the others.

The price of wheat has gone up to a figure that it had not reached since 1870-71. For good qualities from fifteen to sixteen dollars paper is paid per fanega of 375 lbs, that is, ten to eleven gold. In Cordoba the price is ten and a half in silver Bolivians. Of course this is for prime wheat, and there is very little of this in this province. The general run of our wheat will not fetch more than from 9 to 10 dollars paper. We have the consolation of knowing that the poor wheat will be made into bread for our consumption, while the best class will be exported.

On Friday night we had a heavy fall of rain that has cooled the atmosphere to the extent of twenty degrees. The lower part of the town is inundated, and the people going about on rafts. This part of the town has been the 'bête noire' of all our municipalities. A ditch of ordinary dimensions, a couple of miles long, would be sufficient to drain the swamp, but none of our conscript fathers have had the courage to vote the funds. Our present Municipality is in a state of complete anarchy, owing to our system of elections, which I confess has not in this case fulfilled my expectations. It appears that while the election of Governor and Deputies to Congress and the Provincial Legislature effected by the picket of gendarmes answers excellently well, it would be better, if possible, for the Municipality to be elected by the citizens. I emit this opinion, however, with great reserve. I may be wrong.

Mr. Benitz is advertising for colonists for his new colony of Espiu. This place was, a hundred years ago, an outlying branch of the great Jesuit Establishment of San Geronimo del Rey, and was situated on the eastern side of the Salado River, about fifty miles west of what is now the Alexandra Colony. The fact of it being a station chosen by the Jesuits is a proof of its great natural advantages; but it is very much out of the way as yet, unless the navigation of the Salado be carried out. Mr. Benitz, however, appears to have every confidence, as he charges the pretty heavy price of $f.250 on an eighty cuadra lot. The lands are undoubtedly fine pasture lands; but for agriculture the transportation would be too costly, unless as I have said, the River Salado can be made use of. The Alexandra Colony, as far as agriculture is concerned is a failure, and it is almost on the Paraná. Let us comfort ourselves, however, with the conviction that sooner or later the splendid lands of the northern section of Santa Fé will be filled up with wheat, maize, tobacco and mani growers; and that civilization and immigration will do more towards their profitable development than the old Jesuits with their thousands of half-reclaimed Guaranis.

There is a singular trade sprung up in this river, that at first sight could hardly be understood. I allude to the lime stone from Paraná, and the marble from Cordoba being shipped to Buenos Ayres to be burnt there. From time immemorial lime has been burnt in Parana and Diamante, and in Cordoba; but it is only very recently that the stone itself has been shipped. I have not yet been able to understand the advantages of burning the raw stone in Buenos Ayres; but it is no less the fact that a large quantity of the magnificent marble from the quarries of Cordoba comes down by rail, and is shipped in Rosario to Buenos Ayres. In my shipping intelligence I sometimes note these shipments. Speaking of lime, 5,600 fanegas of 300 lbs each, was shipped from Parana in month of January.

Colonel Racedo arrived here on Sunday, and proceeded up the country. The new 'interventor' for Jujuy, Mr. Saravia, accompanied by two or three officers, also arrived by the same steamer. The Proveedor brought up a long list of respectable passengers, I suspect some of them fleeing from the wrath to come. Among the passengers was the Rev. Mr. Lett.

The gunboat Republica, accompanied by the steam launch Argentino, arrived on the 15th. Col. Obligado comes in the former. I understand that he intends embarking here the 4th regiment of Cavalry and some pieces of artillery for Corrientes.

W. P.

EDISON'S HOME.

(*By a Subscriber.*)

One of our subscribers received the following description of Edison from a lady friend, who visited his laboratory:—

The Wizard has succeeded in perfecting the electric light; the only doubt now is can it be made as cheap as gas? Cheaper, he says. I spent several hours in his laboratory yesterday, and was lost in wonder and surprise when I saw what that one mind had conceived, developed and perfected; not only the marveleous light, but the many other inventions, and the man himself the greatest marvel—Why! no plainer, more slouching person ever dawdled along on a country hotel pazza than he: pants too long, coat dusty, collar of coat half turned up, no shirt-collar, but a white silk handkerchief loosely knotted about his neck, old slouched hat, tobaccoy teeth, voice soft and low as a woman's ought to be, shrinking and bashful as a girl of 15, (not a New York girl,) unassuming and apparently unconscious of anything but the question just asked which he is going to answer, giving an impression that he is pure at heart as a child and as passive as a child just born; yes, passive is the word, as I find it in the dictionary "not active, but acted upon, incapable of the excitement or emotion which is appropriate'—that's it. And there lies the secret of his career. Good heavens! What a battery is turned full force upon him from the Beyond! I felt it, and was oppressed as if for breath when I stood near him. After the first salutation I did not care to approach him, I was so overpowered by his sphere (how I hate that word); when he speaks and smiles his soul beams out of his bright pleasant eyes and you see the genius through all the disguise.

I watched the little horse-shoe (shaped out of card-board) through all its changes: and what an illustration it was to me of the change from our material bodies, refuting the doctrine of non-recognition hereafter. The simple bit of paper enclosed in an iron case tightly clamped together, thrust into a fiery furnace, subjected to tortures like to those borne by mortals in their life struggles and disciplines, then drawn from the fire, which we call dying, and lo! there is the little horse-shoe, the same yet not the same, a change complete in all its chemical properties, its entire self, and yet the same bit of paper we saw lying on the table. Oh I can't tell you what thoughts that laboratory opened up to me, of the wonderful possibilities for this earth's instruction, but more of all we shall see and learn Beyond.

Electric Light Stock has gone up from $25 the share to $3,000!

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

B. Ayres, 18th Feb.

To the Right Hon. Edward Dwyer Gray, Lord Mayor, Dublin,

My Lord Mayor,

With reference to the communication lately sent to you, we have now the honor to enclose herewith:

First of Exchange, in your favor for £1,000 on the London and River Plate Bank, London, being the first instalment of a subscription, promoted here amongst the Irish Community of the River Plate, towards alleviating the distress at present existing in Ireland.

You will observe, by the accompanying resolution, that we are instructed to remit the funds to your Lordship's care, for distribution by the General Committee in Dublin, and, as the contributors, thus far, are not exclusively Irish, it is specially desired that no sectarian feelings, or class prejudices, influence their application. The funds are sent for 'the relief of urgent distress,' without any distinction of creed or race.

As this subscription list has been but very recently opened, the Committee still hope that, before it be closed, the aggregate amount collected will be not only an offering worthy of the Irish Community here, but also a welcome proof, to many in Ireland, that they are not forgotten in their distress, by their more fortunate fellow-countrymen abroad.

You are requested to acknowlege receipt of the enclosed remittance, by first mail, and, if not inconvenient to have it acknowledged also through the medium of the *Freeman's Journal*.

We are your Lordship's very obedient servants,

(Signed)

Michael Carroll,
Edward Casey, Trustees of the Fund.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday the drop scene fell on one of the greatest political dramas ever witnessed in the Plate. On last Saturday, when the curtain rose and President Avellaneda's manifesto was read as the prologue, there were some few who trusted in the sound common sense of the people. On Sunday, when the first act was played before the assembled town in Calle Florida, our faith in the country, instead of being disturbed, was enhanced, and day by day, as the scenes shifted, the trust grew stronger. The curtain fell yesterday, before the assembled town in the Plaza Victoria, in front of the Statue of Liberty; and really, in the presence of the armed regiment of police, Guardia Provincial, Bomberos, and horse police, in all some 2500 men, at whose back were another 2500 Tiro Nacional men, one felt inclined to travesty Madame Roland and exclaim, "Oh, Liberty! what a triumph in thy name." The state of the Plaza may be better imagined than described; the roasting sun could not keep the crowd from standing for nearly an hour witnessing the sight. Every one was pleased and gratified: Peace had her victory at last, and the conduct of Prest. Avellaneda and Gov. Tejedor, so remarkable for good temper, prudence and patriotism was the theme of universal praise. The city troops looked every inch as much of the soldier as the troops of the line, whilst the splendid horses of the mounted police reminded one of English cavalry. Col. Garmendia was commander-in-chief. The troops marched down to the Provincial Government House, wheeled up Calle Moreno and defiled before the Governor and his Ministers, then turned up Calle Peru and down Florida to the Retiro, and retired to their various cuartels and homes. Later in the afternoon the Tiros Nacionales met at their different cuarteles and awaited the visit of Governor Tejedor and his Ministers, who thanked them for their services, and requested that these volunteer companies would now return to their normal state. Wherever the Governor went he was cheered; rockets and crackers were going off at various parts of the town. President Avellaneda, true to his word, has the troops all on the march to the frontiers and other points, and thus closes one of the most exciting yet satisfactory political events it has ever been our duty to record.

The Pacific Company's fine steamer Cordillera will sail to-morow afternoon for England. Our Packet Edition is included in this morning's issue.

The official declarations in another column are the wind up of the terrible agitation of the past week. To-morrow there will be a review of the troops at the Chacarita, previous to their march to the frontier. Some of the volunteers dont like the idea of disarming, but most of them feel disposed to obey the Governor, but when the troops shall

have left, it is to be expected that all the citizen soldiers will resume their business occupations, which must have suffered considerably during their absence. All the leading men in town have called on Governor Tejedor to congratulate him, and a subscription is to be got up to present H.E. with a large gold medal.

Yesterday was the hottest day since summer began. Iced beer and beered ice, cocktails, oxtail soup, or even Bagley's Hesperidina were alike unequal to keeping perspiring humanity up to the mark, and 'que calor!' was the cry from morn till night. The mercury in the *Standard* barometer went so high that it got out of sight, and we can only guess at the the temperature, which, we should say, must have been at least 100 in the shade. Elaborating news, especially when there is little or none to elaborate, is awful work when the thermometer attains such an elevation.

The Rev. James W. Fleming, the esteemed assistant clergyman of the Scotch Church, left town on Tuesday for a month's sojourn in the Sierras of Cordoba, for the benefit of his health, which, we much regret to learn, is somewhat delicate.

Two of the best and soundest articles as yet published on the political situation are the leaders in yesterday's *Republica*. Every line in them is truth itself. We remark with great pleasure that the tone of most of our native colleagues has become much more moderate and constitutional.

The latest papers from Asuncion say that the Indians are at their old pranks in the Chaco and have set fire to large tracts, the flames lighting up the sky at night in a most imposing manner. Large supplies of imitation Havana cigars have been sent down to Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, and also a lot for England. It is far easier to pass off a cabbage Havana in London or Dublin than in the River Plate, where even the school boys of the 'upper ten' know the genuine article at a glance. The health of Asuncion is very good. At Goya they are smothered in Locusts.

The *Capital* says that the Burial of Carnival there on Sunday last was not very gay. The best comparsa in the place was the brass band of the Central Argentine Railway, always excepting a bevy of fair ladies who represented the Goddesses of Olympus. The "gamins' got up a Judas and burned and kicked him to smithereens in the market place.

Several papers complain strongly of the rat poison which is sold as Bieckert or Peltzer's beer at some places of public entertainment. The public call for and pay for the excellent brands mentioned, but they never get them by any chance, the article supplied being generally the smallest of small beer of the 'pais' kind.

Havas's telegram announcing another dastardly attempt to destroy the Czar of Russia gave the foreign community a most unpleasant shock. The unheard of audacity of the attempt, and its being carried out totally unknown to the police, or, for all we know, with their connivance, staggers people. It this gunpowder plot does not obtain a Constitution for the Russians, nothing short of open revolution will do it. The wonder is that the cry to arms! has not yet been heard all over the unwieldy empire.

The latest news from Rosario is that the Locusts are eating up all before them, especially at the Sauce. 'Pike's Peak will doubtless tell us all about this Grasshopper's Feast in his next letter.

Our Montevidean advices report that President Latorre has returned to that city but he has not yet resumed power. His tour through the departments appears to have been a rather limited one.

THE DISTRESS IN MAYO.

To the Editor of the *Standard*

Dear Sir,

If you can find room for the accompanying letter, addressed to the 'Freeman's Journal,' you will probably assist in stimulating many to subscribe to the 'Irish Relief Fund,' whose lukewarmness is perhaps owing to ignorance of the real extent of the distress. I know the district referred to in the enclosed letter, and can readily conceive that the picture is not overdrawn, and that the same, or worse, might be said of many other districts extending along the dreary impoverished west coast of Ireland.

Yours faithfully

Michael Carroll

B. Ayres, 19th Feb.

To the Editor of the *Freeman*

Crossmolina, Jan. 7th.

Sir

May I ask you to give place in your journal to this letter? In 1831 I was officiating clergyman in the town of Ballina. Distress was then and there severe, and if not relieved by contributions from many sources it would be still much more severe. I was secretary to our then committee. In 1846, and all through that dismal period, I was' parish priest of this parish (Crossmolina), as I am now, and was then secretary to our acting committee. The scenes of misery I then witnessed could not be described. Since then we have from time to time felt distress through the partial failure of the potato crop. The population of this parish is 700 families. They are nearly all small tenants, holding on an average £5 worth of land. The failure of the potato to such tenants is absolute ruin. I know many this moment not having a solitary meal; they are surrounding my house while I write, and I cannot relieve them. Many are endeavouring to live on one meal of rotten potatoes in the hopes that public works might be started. I think that no amount of public charity will meet the intense distress. Centres of wealth, centres of commerce, are the places where charitable contributions accumulate; they find their way but slowly and sparingly to retired, remote, out-of-the-way localities, as much in need of relief.

This truth has been well put by his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel in one of his letters. In one of our famine years the Government of the day, when forced to give pecuniary relief, annexed a condition which would appear incredible to any who did not feel its effect—viz, a sum of money was given to each locality equal to the amount subscribed in that locality! Thus in poor localities like this, where little or nothing could be raised nothing could be got, while in rich localities, where large sums could be raised, and where distress could not exist to the same extent, large sums were got by the unfair operation of that rule. Thus the poor locality must remain unaided because it is poor. That Government rule caused many to die of starvation in this parish. To prevent, to some extent, the recurrence of that dismal time, I make this appeal from this remote, retired district.

Bartholomew Costello, P.P., and V.F. of Crossmolina.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

	£	$
Amounts already published		193,011
J M Stafford, Mercedes	300	
Collected by E Kenny, Salto	12,450	
Do Patrick Murphy, Rojas	4,000	
Do James Kenny, Arrecifes	4,600	
Do Patrick Lyons, Capilla del Señor	1,900	
Do P Hearne, Navarro	3,095	
Do James Brett, Mercedes	2,900	
Do Wm. Murphy, Salto	8,170	
Do James Kenny, Navarro	4,315	
Do John Kenny, Cordoba, $Bol. 141.00, equal to $f.97.40 gold,		
Do James Scally, Capilla del Señor	2,530	
Do Mr. A. Jones, Jeppener	330	
Do Mr. R. Simons, Magdalena	750	
John G Russell	500	
Total to date		$238,851
And gold		$f.112.04

Feb. 20th, 1880.

Collected by Mr. Patrick Murphy, Partido Rojas—
Patrick Murphy $1000, Pedro A. del Carril 500, Jose R. Castilla 500, Peter McCormack 200, Roberto Cano 200, Mrs. Catherine Murray 150, Manuel Begierestain 100, Un Español 100, Manuel C. Peña 100, John Carr 100, A Friend 100, John J. Boggan 100, John Kordts 100, Neyra y Segui 100, Bartolo Asonchilo 100, Telesforo Carrasco 50, Juan Benitez 50, Manuel Patron 50, Jose F Moreo 50, Pedro Senoriain 50, Felipe Gutierrez 50, Marcial Rodriguez 50, Domingo Espil 50, Manuel Polly 50, Bettigo Uria 25, Pedro Asonchilo 25, Francisco Castaños 20, Jose Sanchez 10, Annonymous (to make the amount even) 20. Total .. 4,000

Collected by Mr. C. Kenny, Partido Salto—
Dr. John S Greene $1,000, Patrick Wallace 500, Thomas Ledwith 500, Frank Crinigan 500, John Maguire 1000, Heyland and Sons 1000, John Hafford 500, Patrick Ham 500, James Grennon 500, James Murray (and his collections) 1000, Thomas Denning 200, Mike Killamit 200, Lawrence Quinn 200, John Wilson 200, Patrick Scally 200, Peter Nally 100, James O'Laughlen 100, James Byrne 100, Silvester Nelter 100, Patrick Dalton 100, Peter Conroy 100, Steven Creagh 100, John Moran 100, Michael Lestrange 100, Julian Dalton 100, William O'Bryan 100, C. W. 200, Luis Urrectia 50, Henry Raventos 100, Edward Walpole 200, Mat. Robinson 200, Michael Dalton 200, Denis Coughlin 200, James Ward 200, Thomas Egan 200, James Quinn 100, John Mullan 100, Michael Lennon 100, Octaviano Marino 100, Patrick Scott 50, Thomas Connaughton 50, John Connors 50, Coleman Larkin 50, Patrick Bannon 50, Patrick Rodgers 50, William Kenny 50, John Donney 50, John Conoway 50, Thomas Mullan 50, John Ennis 50, John Lynn 50, Patrick Murray 50, Bryan Hope 50, James Claven 50, John Stanford 50, John Nally 50, John Hope 50, Thomas Murray 50, Michael Garrahan 50, Edward Casey 50, Michael Greene 50, John Reilly 50, Andrew Duncan 50, John Duncan 50, John Chute 50, Patrick Young 50, Thomas Walsher 50. Total 12,450

Collected by J Kenny, Cordoba—
John Kenny $fts. 41, M. O'Dwyer 10, Jose Wynne 5, John Francis O'Keeffe 10, J B Lacoste 1, A Smith 1, John Mebin 1, Un Indio 1, C Treverton 1, A E Dummeler 1, Luis L Padilla 2, John Drennan 1, Bernard Mooney 10, Garzon y Savid 2, Jose Urquiza 2, Max Boehden 1, W M Colson 1, John Finnigan 2, James Quane 3, Denis Bergin 5, Aug. Kratzenstein 5, M A Addison 2, F L Mott 2. W Studdert 1. W Taylor 10, D Fernando Walker 5, F G Studdert 2, Daniel McCormick 2, Thomas Terry 10. Total ...$f141 = 3,220

Received from Mr. E. T. Mulhall the following amounts, handed to him for the Irish Relief Fund—

Collected by Mr. A Jones	$330
Do Mr. R Simons..	750
Do Mr James Scally	2530
John G. Russell	500
	$4,110

B. Ayres, 20th Feb., 1880.
Michael Carroll.

VALUE OF PAPER-MONEY.

Finance Department, Feb. 18th.

Until the evening of 21st February the rate shall be—
31⅛30 cents Prov. Bank m/c. 1⅛ gold.

AVELLANEDA.

ON 'CHANGE.

February 20th, 1880.

Patacons	31.10 paper.
National Bonds	80
Cedulas A	84½
" B	80
" C	80
" D	79
Treasury Bonds	76
National Bank Shares	59⅜
National Bank Notes	30.70
Buschental Bonds	88
Roads and Bridges	76
Municipal Bonds 1870..	81
" " 1874..	81
Emprestito Popular	Par
Old Gas Company	90 premium.
Belgrano Tramway	60 discount.
National Bonds 1876	65⅛

The gold market to-day may in truth be said to reflect the political state of the country, and before the relining bomberos presented arms in front of the Government House gold had dropped to 31.05. People who left the Bolsa to see what was going on in the Plaza came back to find the bottom out of the tub in the liquidation room. The wiseacres who counted on Roca's refusal to resign affecting the market have discovered their error. For the last 6 months every one has been looking forward to something to happen from the Presidential election, the dread event has come and gone, and gold has dropped 4 per cent on its conclusion, instead of going up to 40 m/c. The country was never stronger, safer, or better than at this moment; the dark cloud that hung over it has passed, and as an English merchant observed to-day, the Provincial Bank is now in a position to open the Oficina de Cambios to-morrow at a basis of say 30 m/c per patacon.

Gold all day dropped. It opened at 31.20, sold down to 31.05, and closed at 31.10. After 4 o'clock the liquidator found he had too much gold, an auction was called and 2o,ooo sold in two lots—

10,000 cash at 30.90
20,000 " 30.85

We heard it said on 'Change that not since 1877 gold has touched this low figure, and if the Provincial Bank holds true to its present management, the premium must drop fully 10 per cent, as the paper money is not to be had.

The news from London about the great Australian wool auction is simply magnificent. Some of the messages give a rise of 2½d for Australian wools. In our wool markets the greatest activity reigns, and we know of one leading artista who within the last 3 days has bought for account of European manufacturer 65,000 ar. Many large lots of wool were sold yesterday and to-day from deposit, and the market could not rule more active,

The rise in exchange is the topic of the Bolsa; one of our leading English exchange brokers is of opinion that had no gold been imported this season from Europe, exchange would be to-day 55d.

The Salteña Company and Mensagorias Fluviales intend making a great reduction in the fares to and back for passengers visiting the Paysandu Show.

The affair in the Plaza interrupted business, but at 4 o'clock the Bolsa was again full.

Perhaps the most astounding news of the day was that brought from the Government House by Mr Christophersen, who has been hard at work to settle the question of quarantine etc, with the Government. It seems that the 75 immigrant passengers brought out from Europe cannot be landed here or in Montevideo, and must be taken back to Europe. Such an unprecedentedly hard case has never before come under notice, and the Argentine Government ought really to feel the obligation it is under to find some accommodation on Martin Garcia or other islands for these poor people. Verily we want some of the money that goes into Remingtons and Krupp guns to be spent in a lazzaretto, and the fact that the Cordillera is obliged to take these poor people back to Europe and then bring them out again is nothing short of a National humiliation. At 5 o'clock Mr Ruiz left the Bolsa to see Dr Plaza, Minister of Hacienda to try and arrange with the Montevidean Government for the landing of the immigrants at Flores Island. All the Bolsa spoke more about this Cordillera business than of the long bulletin put up on the Bolsa by the Porteño.

Exchange was taken by the Prov. Bank at 5 35 and 50½. Some artista paper passed at 5.37 and 50½, much exchange offering and rates looking up.

Mr Ross Pinsent was welcomed on 'Change, he comes to wind up the liquidation of the firm of J. Shaw & Co.

The gold sales were:—

For cash 63,459 31.20-05-10-15-10
For Feb. 21st 272,000 31.20-10-05-10-15-10 to 31.05
For Feb. 23rd 1,000 31.25
For Feb. 29th 880,000 31.30-25-30-25-20-15 to 31.10-15-10-15-20-15-10-15
For March 31st 367,000 31.35-30-25-20-15 to 31.10-20-15-20-15-20
For April 30th 91,000 31.25

Cedulas—

For cash A 5,000 at 84-84½
For Feb. 29th 82,000 82⅝-¾-84-83¾-84
For March 31st 20,000 83½

Treasury Bonds—

For cash 24,800 at 76

National Bank Shares—

For cash 140 shares at 59⅛-⅜-⅝
For Feb. 29th 720 shares at 59⅜-½

The liquidation room at 5 o'clock was very thronged, and the business of the day much reminded us of former days when speculation ruled so high. Gold after the auction was quoted at 31, but there are really no buyers at such rate.

Mr Casey sold the following—
700 arrs fine wool at 110
350 arrs do, 105
1200 arrs defective, 92.

Messrs Peyredieu & Bradley sold—
1,500 arrs fine wool at 1.3

At the Plaza Once Mr Uzuze sold 6,000 ars. pasto fuerte from deposit at 108.

Further news from London was known on 'Change. Australian scoured wool up 1o p.ct. and Cape 5 per cent.

Hides—1,500 salted matadero cow, 50 lbs, at 47 rls.

Freights rule the same, and not very strong The Vandyck to-morrow takes the American mails to Rio, and we believe the Cordillera on Sunday will also take another for Rio.

The Custom House receipts to-day were 41,381 pats.

At afterhours the following sales:—

Gold—

For cash	10,000	31.
Feb. 29	20,000	31.10
"	20,000	31.05
March 31	20,000	31.15
"	10,000	31.10
At auction	23,000	at 30.90
"	7,000	30.85

At 5 p.m. Market closed at 31. sellers and buyers at 30.90 for cash, and for end of month sellers at 31.05 and buyers at 31.

At the South Market the arrivals by rail and cart to-day were 17,200 ar. wool, 275 fan. wheat, 100 fan. maize in cob and other produce.

About 15,950 ar. wool sold.

The sales were:—

Wool—4400 ar. Bellocq 106, 100, 98, 85
200 G C 85
1500 Bonifacio 98½
1400 Bohlmann 114
1600 Arias 117
1800 Rivers Boer 108, 101
1200 Ginocchio 90
900 Acuña 86
500 Rouaix 107
1600 Gutierrez, reserved
50 Cayrol 100
150 Berrotaran 100
650 various 115, 108, 102

15,950 ar.

Sheepskins—664 dozen camp at 28-35 rls., desechos and corderones at 21-25 rls. Camp from E. Rios 34 rls., bales at 26½ rls. al barrer, mixed at 28 rls.

Pelados—Matadero 23-24½ rls.
Consumo $90-95
Atrasados $80-82
Desechos $50
Epidemia $25

Corderitos—78 doz. $9-10½

Cow Hides—1,320 in lots by various at 180 to 190, 193, and 200.

Horse Hides—62 camp at $35 to 40.

Deerskins—5 doz. classified at $95. 100 doz. in Barracas at $100.

Carpinchos—200 in Barracas at $20 each.

Nutria—3,700 lbs. at $10½

Hair—188 ar. from South at $150 to 160. Superior at 175.

Tallow—6 boralesas camp, defective, at $44.

Wheat—183 fan. at 230-233.

Maize—160 fan. morocho, in cob, at 81-85. 700 fan. shelled at 73.

Flour—At detail 43-44 per ar. Rivers 38-39

Bran—At $22-24 per qq.

At the Plaza Once the following business done:—

Arrived by rail 160 waggons with produce. About 5,450 ar. of wool sold.

The sales were—

Wool—1000 ar. Bayeto 88, 90
1500 Casey 95
2800 Ojea 85, 93, 95, 100, 106

5,450 ar.

Cow Hides—100 camp at 190.

Sheepskins—Camp and matadero by various at 22-23 rls. Desechos, 21-22 rls. Corderitos at $10.

Horse Hides—At 35.

Deerskins—Classified at 90-100

Wheat—In lots from Costa at 216, 135, 236, 138 and 240.

Maize—At 74-75 for shelled. In cob 70-75.

Alpiste—1,200 ar. at 23½ per ar.

Linseed—New, at $18

The preparations in Montevideo for the Paysandu Show are considerable; 500 cases of different merchandise have already been despatched there, and it appears that over 150 exhibitors are already enlisted in Montevideo alone.

The Dom Pedro will leave Montevideo tomorrow, en route for Havre.

The Brazilian authorities of Tacuarembo have delivered to the Montevidean Government an assassin of the name John Doroteo, in virtue of the ex radition treaty.

In Colonia two lots and a few squares of land, with 1,000 head of cattle, were bought by Messrs A Latorre & E Platero for the sum of $f.36,000. These lands are intended for colonisation.

The Central Eastern Argentine Railway has made a great reduction in freights.

Over $3,000 habe been subscrided in San Fructuoso, B.O. for a new bridge over the arroyo Franquesa. In Soriano the rains have been abundant.

The following are the quotations and sales of Bonds in the Montevidean exchange on the 17th February—

15,000 Titulos Adicionales 26⅜ o/o cash.
20,000 Extraordinario, 1st serie, 29½ o/o.
6,000 do 2nd serie, 27 o/o.

Montevidean market advices give—

3,000 arr. Concordia wool 38$50 in barraca.
1,000 dry cow hides, 21 lbs., at 7$10, despatched.

The publication of the National and Provincial Government decrees, which will be found in another column, removed from the Bolsa the nervousness of yesterday. The little reaction in gold at the opening of the ring yesterday enabled many to close transactions without any great loss. Still it is the opinion of many that the liquidation at the end of the month will leave very heavy losses, as although the differences are not large the operations have been very heavy.

The heat this morning was the greatest experienced this summer, and even at early morning, say seven o'clock, the thermometer marked 84 Fahrenheit. Another great storm is looked to follow such excessive heat. Everything possible to cool the hall of the Bolsa was done, still the place was insupportably hot, and the brokers complained of the want of ventilation.

Advices received from Montevideo state that it is probable Mr Smithers, the late manager of the River Plate Bank, will return in April to start as banking broker in this market. As Mr Smithers has a very wide connection it is probable he will find the fullest support.

The Havas telegram announcing the blowing up of the Czar's palace in St. Petersburg shows how far more dangerous political combinations are in Russia than in the River Plate. Buenos Aires and St. Petersburg were both convulsed at the same time, but the South American capital has shown the European a mild example of the assertion of the people's rights. In all the hubbub on last Sunday none proposed to blow up the Government House. It may be alleged that the wrongs to redress in Europe need such a terrible remedy, but nearly all political wrongs are of the same colour, and the Havas telegram comes betimes, showing that Buenos Airean politicians have really nothing to learn from St. Petersburg.

It is proposed, and the Bolsa seconds the motion, that Governor Tejedor be presented with a gold medal for his conduct in the late political difficulty. The Governor has certainly gained immense popularity by the affair, and people that formerly were rather opposed to him as a candidate now think he would be the right man in the right place.

The receipts of the Custom House of Buenos Aires up to Friday night reached 655,000 pats. for the present month, which shows rather well.

Captain Scot, commander of s.s. Phœnician, was welcomed on 'Change. We believe he was the Captain who took to Europe Mr Casey's sheep.

It is rumoured that Mr Risso has offered to sell to the National Government the steamer Campana for 80,000 fuertes. The steamer in question, when we last heard of her, was at the Cape of Good Hope, and about to be sold by auction, as appeared by advertisement in the Cape papers; we suppose she is expected shortly.

The vine crop of the Argentine Republic this year promises to be the greatest ever known in the country; the grapes, spite of all the phylloxera hubbub, are richer, sweeter and more luscious than ever, and the question now is where to put all the wine. We hear of 4 or five new Argentine wine shops to be opened in town, and one at Flores. In a quinta near the Flores road, Caballito, the Italian gardeners have dug out an immense algibe, much larger than the hall of the Bolsa, and into this tremendous reservoir they pitch the surplus grapes and make wine for selves and friends; as for selling all the grapes it is mere moonshine, there is not paper money in the country to pay for them, say at a paper dollar the carretilla. An English broker sold yesterday 20 ar. of picked moscatel grapes to a brother broker at the rate of 20 m/c per ar., but at this price Mr Crabtree might load one hundred of his railway waggons with grapes. The teeming fertility of this country is far too great for the industry of her sons; grapes by the millions of arrobas must be lost for the want of means, way, brains and barrels to make and hold the wine; we could drown Bordeaux in Argentine wine had we a butt big enough; as for the peaches and the peach brandy that we might make if we knew how to husband the abundance which nature rains upon us, we leave to our esteemed friend Mr Methvin, of Flores, to discuss. The country, the Bank and the paper dollar would be on their legs to-morrow had we as many young fellows making wine from our grapes, or brandy from our peaches, as we have running about the city with Remingtons and Spencer rifles.

We received to-day rather important advices from the provinces, bearing on our paper money. Our correspondent says:—

"Considering the long felt scarcity of paper "money it may be useful for you to know "that your Provincial Bank Notes are becom-"ing the most appreciated currency in the "provinces to the exclusion of the Bolivian "currency, and that most contracts for pro-"duce in Santa Fe, Rio Cuarto, &c. stipu-"late that the payment has to be made in "stamped notes of Buenos Aires Provincial "Bank. There really is no wonder, knowing "this, that paper money should be so tight in "Buenos Aires, considering that it is very "questionable whether the whole paper emis-"sion in B. Aires, deducting the notes lost, is "sufficient for the requirements of the pro-"vince alone."

We fully indorse these remarks and know for a fact that in the provinces the Fuerte Bank Notes of the Provincial Bank are far more current than either gold or silver, and preferred also.

The Montevidean Courts have decided the case between the Mercantile Bank and the tramway del Centro, annulling the embargo.

Yesterday there was another burning of the paper money in Montevideo making a total destroyed up to date of 8,443,720 pats paper.

The tables of the import and export of gold and silver at Montevideo are just published and are very important—

1879	Imports	$f3,751,083
"	Exports	2,748,746
Bal. in favor of market.		$f1,002,437 gold

Whilst in the year 1878 we note that the Imports were only $f1,919,367, against $f2,890,157 pats exports, which left a heavy balance against that market.

CORRALES DEL SUD.

Feb. 19

Introduccion Abastecedores, Capataces, Animales.	Procedencia
J Otamendi, Ranchos	70
J B Anasagasti, Las Flores	97
R Diaz, Pergamino	76
Salaberry y Mandia, Lomas	69
Id id Casteili	180
Id id Pilar	63
	555

Precio de la hacienda—
1er aparte carne y sepo 400 450
2° id id 340 380
Matanza general 280 320
Cueros de novillo 185 205
Id id vaca 120 140
Terneros 180 140
La matanza en la playa 421 cabezas.

BOLSA TELEGRAM.

Montevideo, Feb. 20th

Habsburg from Bremen with 2,450 tons for Buenos Aires.
Montenegro, Lisbon
Rio de la Plata sails.
Cargo of coal, 9
Fariña, 6
Peregran, 57

MARITIME.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 20th

Saturno from Uruguay
Onix from Montevideo
Span. barque Sonrisa, Montevideo

DEPARTURES

Feb. 21st

Villa del Salto for Montevideo
Rio de la Plata for Uruguay
Proveedor for Rosario
Iris, Rosario
Thales for Antwerp
Vandyck for Antwerp

Feb. 22nd

Saturno for Uruguay
Rio Parana, Asuncion
Dendrahe for Pacific
Cordillera for Bordeaux

Feb. 23rd

Jupiter for Montevideo
Galicio for Pacific (Montevideo)

Feb. 24th

Cisne for Asuncion

Feb. 26th

Gironde for Bordeaux

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

BY MESSRS. OLIVA Y SCHNABL

(Instituto Optico)

From midnight 18th. to midnight 19th.	
12 to 3	766
3 to 6	766
6 to 9	766
9 to 12	756
12 to 3	756
3 to 6	765
6 to 9	766
9 to 12	765

Temperature Minimum 23 Maximum 28½

BIRTH.

On the 20th February, at 342 Belgrano, the wife of Mr. H. de Linge of a son.

WHEREAS the General Manager of the Mercantile Bank, John M. Macalaster, has brought an action at law against me, the undersigned, complaining that on the 18th of November of last year soon after noon, in the Calle Piedad between Reconquista and San Martin, I struck him in his face with my fist, and whereas in his complaint against me he tells the Judge (1) that I struck him without provocation, and (2) that he was unable to strike me again in consequence of my immediate disappearance: therefore I earnestly request any of the bystanders who witnessed what occurred on that occasion to come forward and testify to the falsehood of the two latter assertions.

WM. LEIGHTON JORDAN
31 Calle Piedad

B. Aires, 18th Feb. 1880

e 181 f21

GREAT
New Brewery
HAMMER & PELTZER
CORNER
RIO BAMBA & PARANA
RECOLETA,
BUENOS AYRES.
CERVEZA EXTRA $50 per doz.
LAGER BEER $40 per doz.
☞ Speciality of Beers in barrel.
e 368 xp

Boote Niven & Co.
179—CALLE FLORIDA—179
Have just Received
A very fine Collection of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
Steel Engravings
A few copies of Miss Thompson's celebrated picture including
"THE ROLL CALL,"
And the Art-Union Pictures
"MEETING OF WELLINGTON AND BLUCHER,"
AND
"DEATH OF NELSON."
Also some beautiful
Photographic Views
Of English, Scotch and Irish Scenery, by Wilson of Aberdeen, Payne Jennings, and other celebrated Photographers.
They have always on hand a large assortment of
Oleographs and Chromos
Mouldings for Frames of all kinds
Handsome Frames for Portraits
English Albums (good and cheap)
Scrap Albums
Judson's Dyes
Judson's Cement for Glass and Porcelain
Water Colours and Brushes
Views of Buenos Aires (City and Camp etc.)
e 66 xp

English Virgin Honey
IN COMB
Perfectly transparent
ON VIEW & SALE AT
The 'Tea-Pot'
FAMILY GROCERY STORE
101—CALLE CANGALLO—101
e 196 f22

Osborne's Golden Drops for Deafness

REGISTERED TRADE MARK
By this valuable Specific, Thousands have been cured, and have recovered that important sense. For Cold in the head, with noises in the ears, it gives also the greatest relief. The highest Testimonials and Directions for use, are wrapped with the bottle.
Deposit in Buenos Aires, at the Anglo American Drug Warehouse of
A. EASTMAN & Co
9 and 11 Defensa
e 97 10p f26

Witcomb & Mackern
(PHOTOGRAPHERS
208—Calle Florida—208
Carbon Portraits on canvass highly finished in Oil Colours,
Guaranteed permanent, at VERY MODERATE PRIC
Portaits on Porcelain
e 158 xp

NOTICE
As the Irish Nuns have left, the Ladies of Buenos Aires who may require good Servants, will please apply to Miss Killion, Calle Larralde 228, between Suipacha and Esmeralda.
e 201 m19

THE GLYCERINE DIP
FREE FROM ARSENIC
See Professor Kyle's Analyses
UNRIVALLED
For curing Scab and Foot-Rot
AND KILLING MAGGOTS
Perfectly harmless to Man and Beast.
MOORE & TUDOR
95—MAIPU—95

☞ Only Genuine if the TRADE-MARK appears stamped in Yellow Color, both on the White and the Green Label of each Cask
THE BEST SHEEP-DIP KNOWN
UNEQUALLED FOR ECONOMY
Costs little more than One Copper Real per Head in the Bath.
Ready for Use, Adding Cold Water
In the Proportion of 60 to 1 for the Bath
Do 40 to 1 for Hand-Curing
IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND PREVENTS SPREAD OF DISEASE
Improves the quality and increases the weight of the Fleece
Numerous Certificates vouch for its Excellent Quality.
DEPOT
At the Anglo-American Drug Warehouse of
A. Eastman & Co. General Agents
9 & 11—CALLE DEFENSA 9 & 11.

Mercedes Races
CENTRAL RACING CLUB
Autumn Meeting
5th and 6th April 1880
FIRST DAY
1st Race at 1 o'clock
Maiden stakes. One round. For criolle horses that have never run in 'pollas' in Lanus, Palermo or Mercedes. Entry $500. Prize $5000. Weight 145 lbs.
2nd Race at 2 o'clock.
La Porteña. Half round. For two years old mestiza fillies. Entry 1000. Prize $20,000, and $5,000 to second. The entries for this race have already closed with nineteen entries. Weight 100 lbs.
3rd Race at 3 o'clock.
Camp stakes. One round. For mestizo, colts and fillies, foaled since 1st July 1878; excluding winners in any race at Lanus, Palermo or Mercedes. Entry $1,000. Prize $10,000. Weight for 3 years old 110 lbs, four 125 lbs, fillies allowed 4 lbs.
4th Race at half past 3 o'clock.
Trial stakes. Half round. For mestizo, colt and fillies, foaled since 1st July 1877. Entry $1,000. Prize 10,000. Weight colts 100 lbs, fillies 96 lbs.
5th Race at 4 o'clock.
Handicap. One round. For all horses except throughbred. Entry 1,000. Half forfeit if declared before the first of April. Prize 10,000.
SECOND DAY
1st Race at 2 o'clock
Strangers Race. Half round. For all criollo horses. Winners in this distance at Lanus, Palermo or Mercedes to carry 167 lbs, others 145 lbs. Entry $500. Prize $5,000.
2nd Race at 3 o'clock
Handicap. One and a half round. For all criollo horses. Entry $500, half forfeit if declared before 1st April. Prize $5,000.
3rd Race at 4 o'clock
Handicap. Two rounds. For all horses except throughbred. Entry 1,000, half forfeit if declared before 1st April. Prize 8,000. Weight for this race will be apportioned after last race on first day.
Entries to be made in writing, giving name color and mark of horse, and enclosing entrance money. Letters will be opened on the 20th of March at 8 p.m., at the Minerva, 76 Florida. After that date no entry will be received. In the Maiden Stakes and Strangers Race riders must be of the English speaking community.
English jockey costums indispensable in all the races.
All the letters to be addressed to the Secretary to whom also application can be made for rules, etc.
EDWARD CASEY
HON. SEC.
80 Reconquista.
e 197 a6

English Timber Yard.
JOHN E TURNER & Co. beg to announce to the Commerce and Farmers that they have established a Yard for the Sale of fencing and building materials etc. at No. 335 Calle Pedro Mendoza, Boca del Riachuelo, where a complete assortment will always be kepton hand.
Having arranged with Mr Edward Casey to conduct the sale of fandubay posts which come to his consignment, we are in a position to retail all measurements at wholesale prices, with the guarantee of supplying posts to the satisfaction of buyers.
Fencing wire 'varillas' 'torniquetes, lumber in general, tiles and all building materials are always in stock.
All kinds of Sheep Wash.
The business will be conducted upon a strict cash principle and by this means we confidently expect to give good articles at lower prices than any other house in the trade.
The yard is situate a few paces from the terminus of the Boca trains, which leave the Central Station every hour.
335—Calle Pedro Mendoza—335
Boca del Riachuelo.
e 307 f26

Camp People
Please take note of the Tres Bolas, No 177 Calle 25 de Mayo, where you will always find a good assortment of Guns, saddles, boots, oil-skins and second-hand clothing suitable for camp use at very low prices.
177 Calle 25 de Mayo

FURNITURE
A good assortment always on hand at
W. G. MARTINDALE'S
140 and 144 CALLE ESMERALDA
xp

THE HELPER RAILWAY.

We give to our readers the following correspondence respecting one of the most extravagant railway schemes ever mooted, and our object in publishing these letters is less to notice the enterprize of which they treat, than the expressed views of Dr. Jose Francisco Lopez, one of our profoundest thinkers. The political idolatry of which Dr Lopez speaks is in truth our social cancer, and any paper from the Dr on this topic,no matter in what dialect, merits the closest reading :—

2647 Morgan St., St. Louis,
Missouri, Dec 1st '79.

Hon. Jose Francisco Lopez,
42 Calle San Martin, B. Ayres.

My dear Sir,

Permit me to request your very thoughtful attention to the enclosed copy of a communication which I addressed on the 1st ult. to His Excellency, the secretary of State of the Argentine Republic, briefly explaining my proposition for the early construction of a longitudinal double-track steel railway through North, Central and South America. In behalf of the colossal undertaking thus projected, I beg leave to bespeak your friendly and enthusiastic co-operation.

A few weeks hence I shall go to New York, temporarily, and from there will have the pleasure of sending to you a copy of my new book, entitled "Oddments of Andean Diplomacy," in which, among other matters, my views on the proposed international and intercontinental railway are, for the present, as I trust, sufficiently set forth.

I remain, dear Sir, with sincere esteem, very truly,

Your friend,
H. R. Helper.

B. Ayres, February 5th, 1880.

Mr. Hinton R. Helper,

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of 1st December enclosing a copy of your communication to the Argengentine Government, about your 'Oddments ot Andean Diplomacy,' and project of a longitudinal Railway from Hudson's Bay to the Magellan Straits.

Your request for my cooperation here I shall be very happy to comply with. You are right in addressing yourself to the Government to secure the right of priority for your project, for which purpose I will publish your letters referring to the same. I am not afraid that any competitor may offer himself. The scheme is of such colossal magnitude that it will take much time and labour to convince South American people of its feasibility.

As to the United States people, who have achieved the longest railway line of the world, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, connecting both Oceans as the natural arms of the American Republic, your scheme is only a matter of time. The States have grown up in the battle with nature, grappling and overcoming the greatest difficulties in every kind of industries, discoveries and creations. This is the vocation and mission of the American people. They are at the same time the prophets of marvels and the accomplishers, thus drawing the future into the present, and anticipating the life, wealth and comfort of many centuries in one. Such is the originality of creative power and the undaunted spirit of this race.

The continental unity of America can only be realized by the commercial unity of railway arteries pervading the whole body. The States will then provide the Spanish American continent with their industrial life and their rational spirit soaring only in the high regions of local self-government and national manhood. These invigorating and regenerating regions have been inaccessible to South America, entangled or enslaved by her historical paganism of political idolatry of persons and dead forms, raised above principles, truth and society. She was brought up in the political worship ot persons. They are the ruling power, and consequently the ruling anarchy. Institutions are framed by them and managed by them like machinery or decorations for the political performance of the engaged troupe under the direction of the 'empresario,' without any control of society, a mere passive spectator of quarrels and smashes for which it has to pay. Only a close intercourse of the Americans with the South American Republics will teach them that the working institutions are not the mere working machinery of official performance, managed by Governors or private undertakers called 'caudillos' (empresarios de politica) like any private engine of a workshop; the very life and body of working communities is acting by their spirit of public good, impossible without public popular bodies; and this working activity of citizens organised in communities with self-government, self-body, and self-life, which natural fruit is the rule of law and liberty, cannot be obtained without the constant labour of these communities and citizens, nor supplied by laziness and public indifference, muffled with the mummery of mere artificial forms, symphonies of patriotism and constitutional rhetoric. Stagnation will ever produce physical or political epidemics. No man or no people will ever produce a sound fruit in the field of Nature or of Society without working and cultivating the same with the sweat of his brow. The sentence of the Bible holds always good for the bread of man and for the bread of the people, which is Liberty. When they are lazy and indifferent to Right and Truth, they have no bread at all, but their own political servitude. They are the tree slaves of their pretenders or gamblers, and they toil, fight and bleed, never for a principle, but only for persons and personal causes, which is the Alpha and Omega of all South American political squabbles. This is the synthesis of the history and the philosophy of the history of South America, with very few exceptions. The chronic disease is the chronic lie, mixed up like a poison, masked with the name of public good in theory, and producing public misery in practice. The frame is wrong like its working, and its management is only intended to suit personal interests as a private machinery, and not the welfare of society, as the life and free body of Communities, which do not exist at all, not even the most rudimental of Municipal institutions. How are the political ones possible without their living roots? Who is the man and who are the people to change and invert the course and laws of nature? And still there are parties interested in preserving this primitive and disastrous state of things. It secures for them the industrial monopoly of political manufacture of electoral masses, which are corrupted and manufactured by the manufacturer as 'materia prima,' submitting the people to one of the rival firms, and winding up such rivalry in social distress and chronic exhaustion.

The Peninsula of the North being connected by railways with the Mexican frontier, it is to be expected that the principal work will start from there—the Isthmus of Panama—winding through the Central Republics and Bolivia, to the Argentine frontier of Jujuy are reached. Congress has already sanctioned the law for the extension of the railway from Tucuman till the said frontier, and in a few years it will be completed, thus securing for us the commerce of Bolivia. The Southern Railway of B. Ayres is already working as far as Azul, some 300 miles southwards, in the direction of the Magellan Straits.

The $ f.5,000 offered and deposited by you as a price for the best 'Essay' on the subject will, no doubt, encourage the practical study of such an interesting scheme for the community of traffic and commercial intercourse of the whole continental body of America. A new life, new interests, closer commercial and international connections in the whole family of American States will arise when they are linked into one body by the arteries of the projected longitudinal railway; a new world of products for American manufactures, and a new world of markets for American merchandize will be opened. Flourishing commercial towns and staple places will spring up along the continental line. In half a century the American Republic will have, instead of its actual population of 40 millions, 120 millions. The way is open and prepared for American colonies, bringing to the south continent the benefits and blessings of a race which bears in its blood and spirit the living germ of labour and liberty.

Wishing you every success in your scheme,

I remain, yours sincerely,
Jose Francisco Lopez.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

Morn breaketh sadly o'er an Irish home
Mid' barren fields, once rich and golden hued;
Where famine now, Alas! has over all o'erthrown
Her mantle cold, and Nature is subdued:
The cottiers' prayer ascends, and Love with richest store,
Decrees that morn so cruel returns no more.

Noon cometh: far in a distant clime
Old Erin's sons are met; the yearning cry
Has reached their hearts, oh! unforgotten time,
Oh! unforgotten home, their help is nigh;
And by them blessed, Noon seeks that shore
Where live their thoughts, tho' they return no more.

Night falleth gently o'er the peasant shealing
But little ones no longer cry for bread,
Help now is come—and angels, upward stealing,
Entreat for those by whom the meal is spread.
May we not trust that He whom they implore,
Will think on this, when Time itself's no more.

Xper W.

MISCELLANEOUS

The daring robbery of Mr. Parkman's great American sample store in Calle Piedad, No. 162, was the talk on town. It seems that on Sunday night, about half-past nine o'clock, three men came to the street door, which they opened by means of false keys: two entered and the other remained in the street outside. The burglars took nearly all the fancy articles they could well make away with: the beautiful clocks, jewellery cases, pocket-books, penknives and a full line of solid silver and plated goods. Mr. Parkman estimates the value of the articles stolen at about 6 0 pats. gold. When we visited the warehouse yesterday we expected to find bare tables and counters, but on the contrary, the tables were as crowded as ever with samples, and really one hardly missed the articles which the burglars took, such is the immense assortment of goods on view. We have no doubt the Chief of Police will be able to follow many of the goods, which will be easily identified. We noticed a case of pure gold samples, articles for Dentists, which had the robbers known its value would not have escaped. This was the largest robbery during Carnival.

The news from Corrientes is not the thing: abundance of misery and a great dearth of money, hard or soft, now prevail up there. It is, happily, seldom that we read of want in any part of this highly favoured land.

The report of the Committee appointed to inspect the rails of the Tucuman Railway shows a very large proportion of them to be in an unserviceable condition. Of course, this will give the Telfenerphobists another opportunity for a 'grito en cielo.'

The good people of Monte and Canuelas seem determined to have a railway. Our quondam and talented c ontributor 'Dick' has proposed a joint stock company of 20,000 shares, of $150 m/c each, to build a line to connect it with the Western Railway. Our esteemed contemporary, the *Cañuelero*, considers that the money could be easily raised. The district in question is very rich, and there can be no doubt as to the line proposed being eventually a good paying speculation.

The Irish Relief Fund is creeping upwards with a steadiness which augurs well for the ultimate result; every dollar that can be spared is wanted. There is as yet no turn in the tide of misery sweeping over poor Ireland.

The principal 'novedad' yesterday was General Roca's telegram to the Peace Committee, refusing to resign. Many people hope that his friend General Campos will succeed in inducing him to do so. In the city there was nothing new, except the Peace meeting in Plaza Victoria. There were more people in the streets than for many days past, and the shops appeared to be doing a trifle more business; still, Buenos Ayres has not yet recovered its normal tone.

We give in another column the proposal of the Irigoyen party to hold Provincial Conventions to ascertain what candidates the people really wish to support at the coming elections. The proposal is a fair and good one. All sorts of rumours about new candidates etc are flying about in scores. Would that the month of April next were come and gone. It will not surprise us to find soon the hair of every man in Buenos Ayres, young and old, as grey as a badger's from the intense political anxiety prevailing.

The Rural Society has postponed the day for applying for space at the coming Cattle Show till next Sunday week, 29th inst. We hear that the greatest curiosity at the Show will be two bulls bred in Salta which are now on their way down: they are wee little fellows, very like the Kerry breed, and the worthy Saltaños are under the impression that they will beat all there competitors. The Flower Show people have also postponed their opening day till the 29th, a very lucky day, being the fifth Sunday of Feburary, a number of Sabbaths which is found in this month only once in every 300 years, so the present generation had better make the most of the day in question, as nothing short of the discovery of the Elixir of Life can enable them to see such a date again.

The Cordoba papers report that Eolus opened his cave just as Carnival was coming to a close on Tuesday week and scattered the mummers and masqueraders right and left, amid a cloud of dust that nearly suffocated the whole of them. The balls had to be suspended.

The announcement that several officers of the Banda Oriental Army have been dismissed the service for being 'absent without leave' (desertion in fact) may be taken as a sign of the times on that side of the river. Some people say that things are not what they seem over there.

A colleague announces that many of the river saladeros, Argentine and Oriental, have been forced to stop work owing to the monstrously high prices asked for cattle by estancieros,

COMMERCIAL NEWS

February 19th, 1880

There was a decided push to create a reaction in the market on the back of the Roca reply; to a certain extent the bulls succeeded and created such an atmosphere of doubt that nervous people could hardly read the figures on the black board, but the solidity of the market can be gathered from the mere 5 cents rise which the whole push resulted in. The sales to-day reached over a million, and we have now over three million pats. bought and sold on the strength of politics within the last 3 days. Spite, however, of bulletins, telegrams and cuartel rumours, the head men on 'Change knew well that the Provincial and National Governments are working together and that there is no longer the least danger of a rupture. Dr. Rawson was greatly spoken of to-day as the future candidate. Gold opened at 31.25 and closed at 31.35, being 5 cents over yesterday's closing rate.

Cedulas keep rising and were done to-day at 83½. Treasury Bills closed at 76, but were done at afterhours at 76¾. Roads and Bridges one party sold out to-day on the strength of the Roca telegram at 76. National Bank Shares a trifle better at 59½.

Exchange one transaction at 50¼; francs very freely offered; no takers for all the francs offered.

Mr Scharffenorth reports the Donderah to sail from Montevideo for Chile on Sunday.

At the Montevidean Telegraph Office to-day there was a most unusual sight, large furniture vans filled to the utmost with strong heavy provincial pumps; the carts were loaded from the house where the Telegraph Co. is, and many parties interviewed Mr Furze to know the full import of the business. At the street corner a policeman with a rifle was posted; the cartmen with the ponchos stated they were going to a tienda in Calle Defensa; the matter gave rise to much comment.

The great news on 'Change this morning at the opening of the ring was the Roca telegram to Messrs Frias and Madero of the Peace Committee; it will be found in another column, and its import was sufficiently well-known on 'Change yesterday to check any great speculation on the telegram to-day. Genl. Roca's answer is far more the answer of the Upper Provinces, the answer of his party and his clubs than the General's own individual reply. Patriotism, to our view, certainly demanded that the General should withdraw. Had this reply reached the city last Sunday morning, it is barely possible that the patriotism and the patience of the 'Tiro Nacional' party would have been put to a still greater test, but coming as it does now, it can neither alter opinions formed nor endanger arrangements concluded; we all knew that great pressure would be brought to bear on Roca to stand fast and refuse to resign. Had he, however, in the presence of the great danger that threatened the country, resigned, in all human probability public opinion would have been so won by such patriotic conduct that, nolens volens, when the electors formed council his name would head the list. As the matter now stands the odds are certainly in favor of either Dr. Tejedor or Gen. Sarmiento, who have gained immense popularity by their conduct in the struggle. We hear on tolerably good authority that the great provincial majority supposed to be held by General Roca no longer exists. Dr del Valle's and Mr Sarmiento's trip to the interior have not been without results, and Gen. Roca's resignation (which was so much desired, may be an unnecessary formality in the new phase of Argentine political affairs; he goes on his trial now before the country, by all means let him take his chance; the verdict may prove totally contrary to his expectations, and those of his pledged and compromised party.

Circulars were given round to-day signed by Mr H A Green, announcing his appointment as agent of The Marine Insurance Co., London. Mr Green holds power to arrange all claims for losses here without recurring to London.

Our special Boca reporter tried to describe to us this morning the state of the Boca in the way of peaches; the whole place is enveloped in peaches; wheelbarrows full for a paper dollar considered a good sale. Such an accumulation of the most delicious fruit was never before seen at the Boca, two paper dollars per cuartilla for large picked splendid peaches, and yet no demond can reach the supply. These peaches are worth to-day in London 2s 6d each; will no one extricate the Boca from ith peach dilemma; why do not the Italians of the Boca start a dozen of stills and make peach brandy, or do as the Americans, can the peaches.

Messrs Godfrey Huss & Co.'s live cattle circular in both English and Spanish was given round to-day. Mr Huss tells us that he has so many subscribers in England he has been obliged to publish it half English half Spanish; its data will be found most interesting.

The Plato took from Montevideo for Antwerp 4,508 salted hides, 25 bales skins, 7 do hair, 437 do wool; for Rio 43 bags beef, 526 boxes fruit, 40 cases onions, and specie $55,849 gold.

The Nestorian took from Montevideo 5oo0 in gold, 701 bales wool, 326 dry horse hides, 1 case salted tongues.

There was a fresh turn in the market this afternoon, caused by the spreading rumour of decrees to be published this evening by both National and Provincial Governments. Gold at once dropped, holders offering to sell at 31.30 for to-morrow, 31.35 for end of month, and 31.45 for end of March; no buyers at these rates. At 5 o'clock market ruled very flat.

The Dom Pedro sailed yesterday with full cargo and large passenger list. In Montevideo she has much cargo awaiting her and sails on 21st.

At the Provincial Bank yesterday 18 millions in pagares offered for discount, only six millions discounted The bank has received heavy remittances from all the branches and has taken no exchange.

Mr Schlieper of Rosario and Commodore Ferguson of the Herschell and Mr McDougall of Concordia, were all welcomed on 'Change; and Mr Paats, Dutch Consul, was much felicitated, this being the King of Holland's birth day. 'Lang zal hij leven.'

Exchange ruled to-day more upward than ever, brokers report bills passed at 5.32 Paris and 60⅜ and ½ London, but we heard of transactions at 5.35, Antwerp taken by a bank. Fully 2 millionz exchange in francs offering. Reichsmarks 4.28.

The wool sale of the day was, however, 3500 ar. fine mestiza from Mr Owen Lynch's estancia at 115, Mr Ham broker; the wool was in splendid condition and the talk of the market.

Pax vobis was the last news on the Bolsa.

The Custom House receipts to-day were 63,223 pats.

The Transandine Telegraph Company earned 46,522 pats. in the last half of the year 1879, and the various reserve funds of this flourishing company stand so:—

General reserve fund....	44,114 pats.
Dividend " "	62,982
Repairs " "	28,370
Total reserves....	$f.135,466 gold.

The sum of 3,000 pats. has been subscribed in the Department of Tacuarembo to pay for a new iron bridge over the river Tranquera.

Twelve new mines have been denounced in the Banda Oriental; nothing is more extraordinary than the number of mines discovered in that country, and the little gold or silver or copper produced.

In the lawsuit pending between Hansen and the Liebig Company, a species of ejectment suit, the Courts have decided in favor of Mr Croker, the talented manager of the Liebig Company.

A very fine piece of country on the upper Uruguay has just been measured by order of the Brazilian Government for the purpose of starting a colony there; the position could not be more favorable, on the Brazilian frontier and the river; the more colonies in the Plate the better. Last night's *Siglo* publishes a most interesting letter from Mr Calvo, which we hold for to-morrow. Mr Calvo hit upon precisely the relief plan for Irish distress that we proposed to Gov. Tejedor some months ago, and which if properly carried out would be the most effectual of all relief to the West of Ireland.

Our special Boca reporter under this day's date gives the following—

"Great indignation felt among residents here, owing to the scandalous manner in which the trains have been running for the last few days. The arrivals and departures are never to time, and one is often 35 minutes doing the distance from Boca to town, owing to various shuntings and waiting for trains at General Brown Station.

"General ticket-holders have asked for monthly passes on the tramway, which hitherto have been refused, but which I should advise Mr Villafañe to consider well, as I think by this means he could reap a great benefit to the Company, by acceding to the general wish, and issuing Monthly Tickets on his line

"The following is the fortnightly list of sea-going vessels in the Boca, which list shows a great falling off from those of December and January last.

"From new canal and upwards—
Engl. barque Eden, repairing
Brazilian brig Uberta Pou, do
Finland barque Urho, loading
National brig Gwenllian, discharging
National brig Adolfo, for sale
National brig Msgretha
Brazilian brig Adalgisa
Germ. barque Marie Spatz, discharging
Italian barque Siro, loading
Canadian brig Beaver, do
Norwegian brig Framatyr, do
Norwegian barque Amal, do
Norwegian brig Vaaren, do
American brig Renshaw, lawsu't
Norwegian barque Præcis, loading
Norwegian brig Kong Kaaro, do
Germ. barque Emilie Kahl, discharging
Canadian brig Onward, do
A Brazilian brig at the bridge.

In saladero circles the news is that some of the Montevidean saladeros have been stopped owing to the too high prices of cattle; hides have fallen in Europe and estancieros must therefore give way in their pretensions.

The sale of a large lot of wool from the Montevidean deposits, close on 20,000 ar. at 4.20, is spoken of; both here and in Montevideo the wools in deposits are rapidly moving off.

Ital. barque Fabrizio has cleared for England by Gianetto, with 330,427 kilos bones and 225,000 do bone ash. Also Spanish brig Cecilia by Ochoa for Brazil with 265,903 kilos beef and 20 hides. Also Ital. barque La Plata for Antwerp by Rivara, with 720 bales wool, 45 do skins, 17 pipes tallow, 784 sacks beans and 18,284 horns. The Ital. barque Italia has been despatched by Sagasti with 320 lastres salt for Concordia; and The Rennie J Carlton by Bowers to complete her cargo in Rosario.

Within the last few days we have had heavy arrivals at the Boca of quebracho wood from the Chaco, and every species of country produce; the arrivals coastwise are so large that they show the rapidly growing industry of the back country.

The s.s. Bourgogne, which sailed yesterday with the French mails, took 200 passengers and full cargo. The La France that sailed from here 18th January arrived at Marseilles on 14th February, splendid run, and the Savoie, same line, sailed on that day from Marseilles with 600 passengers for the Plate. The cry is still they come.

Wheat rules very firm and is coming very fast into the market. This morning several lots sold as high as 240 m/c, and one small lot from a Flores chacra at 245. Flour, as a necessary consequence, is also up, and we hear of a large contract by one of our millers at 42, or 43 m/c per arroba.

The imports of River Plate and Rio Grande hides into other outports—

	1879	1878	1877
Bristol	175,365	189,374	176,708
Exeter	42,728	63,259	42,442
Plymouth & Teignmouth.....	29,440	58,451	28,230
Hull and Goole...	34,789		
Bridgewater		5,700	5,603
Cork			10,600
Limerick.....		11,622	
Penzance		1,807	
Stock	15,360	17,841	7,825

KINGSTOWN

Catholic Educational Home
FOR THE
Younger sons of Gentlemen

This Establishment is open for the reception of Boys from 4 to 12 years of age, to Board and Educate, preparatory to their entrance into the several Colleges to which they will be sent at a suitable age from the House, which is beautifully situated, with grounds and every advantage for health, recreation and comfort, combined with maternal care and moral training. Reference allowed to parents of former pupils, or

Most Rev. Dr. M'cabe, Bishop, V. G. and P.P., Kingstown; Very Rev. Dr. Curtis, S.J., Gardiner St., Dublin; Rev. George Harold, P.P., Wicklow,

Address Mrs. Carpenter, Eglinton Park Kingstown.

Buenos Ayres, M G & E T Mulhall, Editors of the STANDARD.

Carlow Lay College
AND
ST. MARY'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL
Knockbeg, Queen's County.

In Carlow Lay College students are prepared for the Army, for the various professions, and for Degrees in Arts in the University of London.

Amongst Catholic Colleges, Carlow ranks next to Ushaw and Stoneyhurst in the number of her students who are graduates and undergraduates of the London University. An Examiner from the University of London holds Examinations in Carlow College, to confer Degrees in Arts.

There is a special class under a competent master to prepare students for commercial life, and no exertion is spared to secure the progress of the pupils in the junior classes.

The College is healthfully situated in a park of six acres, which forms extensive recreation grounds for the students.

TERMS:

Pension, including all extras, 35 guineas per annum.

Pension, exclusive of extras, 30 guineas.

St. Mary's Preparatory School

In connection with Carlow Lay College, the Preparatory School of St. Mary's, for Children from eight to twelve years of age, has been re-opened.

Rector—Rev. William P Bourke.

Matron and Professor of French and Music—Miss Finneran.

English Master—Mr P Harnett.

The School is strictly and purposely limited to children of such age, in order that they may be totally separated from the grown boys, and may have all the advantages of minute attention which their tender years require.

The children at St. Mary's are under the special care of the matron, and the rector takes charge of their religious instruction.

TERMS:

Pension, including all extras, 35 guineas per annum.

Pension, exclusive of extras, £30.

e 5 xp

John Kenny
General Commission Agent
CORDOBA

Banco Hipotecario.
NOTA IMPORTANTE

Se previene que segun resolucion del Directorio los remates que por su orden se anuncien seran infaliblemente realizados si los interesados no hubiesen pagado los trimestres vencidos dos dias antes del que se anuncie para el remate, suspendido solo en el caso que en el mismo dia del remate, paguen capital e intereses adeudados.

Los interesados que quieran examinar los titulos de esta propiedad, pueden hacerlo ocurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate, Pasado este, no se oira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco de 10 de la mañana a 4 de la tarde

ADOLFO SALAS

El Viernes 27 de Febrero a las 2 de la tarde en la casa del Banco, San Martin.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una casa en el pueblo Carmen de las Flores calle General Paz num. 27, con 25 varas de frente por 50 de fondo, tiene 8 piezas de material, etc.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente para chancelar el credito hipotecario de 1,000 $f. concedidos sobre dicha propiedad a D Jose Morgantin quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el art. 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

Esta propiedad debe $fts.815 segun la tabla de amortizacion serie A. Debe ademas $f232 de anualidades atrasadas, multas etc.

La base para la venta sera de $f1.047

El comprador podra continuar con la hipoteca que tendra amortizados $f185.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco, de 10 de la manana a 4 de la tarde.

e 103 f27

POR EL MISMO

El Viernes 27 de Febero a las 2 de la tarde en la casa del Banco San Martin.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una casa situada en el pueblo del Carmen de las Flores, calle del General Paz, esquina a la del Carmen. Su terreno consta de 25 varas a la primera por 50 a la segunda, y el edificio consta de 13 piezas etc. etc.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente para chancelar el credito hipotecario de 1000 $i. concedido sobre dicha propiedad a Don Jose Morgantin, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el art. 29 de la ley organica.

Esta propiedad debe $f.823 segun la tabla de amortizacion serie A. Debe ademas $f.240 de anualidades atrasadas, multas etc.

La base para la venta sera $f.1.063.

El comprador podra continuar con la hipoteca que tendra amortizados $f.177.

e 104 f27

EBBEKE Y DIEKELMANN

El Viernes 27 de Febrero, a las 4 de la tarde, en la casa del Banco, San Martin 111.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una casa situada en Barracas al Norte, calle de San Jose, Cuartel primero parroquia de San Telmo, su terreno consta de 12 varas de frente por 24½ varas de fondo. Linda por el frente con la calle de San Jose, por el fondo con Da Manuela Cabrero, por el Este con Da Josefa Esnal y por el Oeste con D Manuel Romero, con 3 piezas etc.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente para chancelar el credito hipotecario de 1,000 $ ft. concedidos sobre dicha propiedad a D Vicente Zeami, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

Esta propiedad debe $f.779 segun la tabla de amortizacion serie A. Debe ademas $f. 510 de anualidades atrasadas, multas, etc.

La base para la venta sera de $f1,289.

El comprador podra continuar con la Hipoteca que tendra amortizados $f.231.

e 105 f27

DUARTE y WRIGHT

El Sabado 28 de Febrero a las 2 de la tarde en la casa del Banco, San Martin.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procederé al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de la hermosa casa de dos pisos, edificada a todo costo, situada en la calle de Reconquista 81 a 87 antiguo, hoy 59 a 63, con 23 va de frente al Oeste, por 62 de fondo.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente, para chancelar el credito hipotecario de 70,000 $it. concedidos sobre dicha propiedad a Don Eduardo Luis Costa, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

Esta propiedad debe $f.62,506 segun la tabla de amortizacion serie A. Debe ademas $f.12,914 de anualidades atrasadas multas etc.

La base para la venta sera de $f75,420.

El comprador podra continuar con la hipoteca que tendra amortizados $f7.494

e 102 f28

LISANDRO BILLINGHURST

El Domingo 22 de Febrero a las 4 de la tarde en el mismo punto en que esta ubicada la propiedad.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento, procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una casa situada en el pueblo de Belgrano, calle de Pavon entre las de 3 de Febrero y 11 de Setiembre, en la manzana num. 5, cuyo terreno consta de 12½ varas de frente al Sud por 50 vs de fondo, tiene 7 piezas.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a D. Manuel Condom, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el art. 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

La base para la venta es la de $32,000 m/c debiendo el comprador dejar en seña en manos del rematador 5000 m/c.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

e 135 f22

Lisandro Billinghurst
EN EL
Partido de Chivilcoy

Establecimiento de las Senoras Da. Eliza y Da. Rosario Gorostiaga. Situado sobre la Estacion Gorostiaga del Ferro Carril del Oeste.

Por haber arrendado el campo

Liquidacion de todas las haciendas existentes

30,000 Ovejas mestizas finas con padres Negrettes

2,000 Cabezas ganado vacuno de 1er orden

1,000 id id Yeguarizo

Majadas tipo Rambouillet y Negrettes

El Miercoles 3 de Marzo proximo a las 12 en punto del dia se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, todas las espresadas haciendas existentes en dicho establecimiento, en majadas entabladas incluso las majadas, tipos de raza Rambouillet y Negrettes, con padres puros de las principales cabañas de Dupuytal y Nazar. Hacienda vacuna, y Yeguariza de todo lo cual se dara oportunamente el detalle minucioso, pudiendo desde ya los interesados ocurrir por otros detalles a mi escritorio Calle Cuyo 130.

Puesto Serno, 1,067 cabezas al corte
Id Perez, 1,210 id
Id Sosa, 1,656 id
Id Vicente, 1,970 id
Id Mendez, 1,474 id
Id Jn. Marquez, 2,044 id
Id Sn. Bernardo, 1,151 id
Id David, 3,189 id
Id Marquez, 1,584 id
Id Roman, 2,169 id
Id Otero, 2,017 id
Id Ortega, 1,809 id
Id Ledesma, 1,620 id
Id Suarez, 1,846 id
Id Romero, 1,717 id
Id Consumo, 2,452 id
Tropillas Galpon, 115 cabezas Negretes puras con padres
Id Grande, 801 id Rambouillet
Id Afuera, 214 id id

Todas estas ovejas tienen mas de 20 años de refinamiento con padres de las principales cabañas habiendo obtenido la lana el precio mas elevado en el Mercado del 11 de Setiembre. Son ovejas de la misma raza de las que tiene el Doctor Gorostiaga en su establecimiento, y el estado de las majadas es inmejorable.

El remate dara principio el dia y hora designado en el mismo establecimiento.

e 46 m3

WILKINSON & Co.
BUTCHERS
AND
GENERAL PROVISION
DEALERS

14—CANGALLO—14

BUENOS AIRES.

62, xp

GREAT
SHEEP AUCTION!
30,000 Sheep in 15 Flocks
BY
F S Livingston
At Don Patricio Gannon's, Partido de Giles, 4 Leagues from Mercedes.

These sheep were originally from Harratt's and equal to the best in the Province.

Recently cured of the Scab in the most thorough manner. 30,000 Sheep.

All Fat, Sound and plenty of Capones.

Carriages will be ready at the Hotel Nogues, Mercedes, on the arrival of the first train from town.

The auction takes place on the Establishment on Monday, March 1st, at 12 o'clock, and all will be sold for cash to the highest bidder.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer 31 San Martin.

e 172 m1

POR
D' Acosta y Nunez
JUDICIAL
DE
2 Leguas cuadradas de Campo magnifico

De pastos inmejorables con buenas aguadas en ENTRE RIOS

Departamento de Gualeguaychu.

El dia 27 del corriente a las 10 en punto de la mañana, venderemos por orden del Señor Juez de 1ª Instancia de esta ciudad a dinero de contado y en las antesalas del Juzgado, aquella valiosisima propiedad consiste en dos leguas cuadradas de campo con varias poblaciones, algunas de ellas notables, potreros alambrados, chacras etc. cuyo valor de tasacion es de veinte y dos mi novecientos sesenta y seis centavos, no pudiendo aceptarse oferta que fale de las dos terceras partes, que son quince mil tres cientos ocho pesos fuertes sesenta y dos centavos.

Por mas pormenores a la escribania del Sr Sobral, por donde corren estos actos.

Gualeguaychu, Febrero 17 de 1880

e 175 f27

Aviso Oficial
Oficina de Tierras Publicas.

Se avisa al publico que el 28 de Febrero de 1880, se procedera a la venta en remate publico en esta Oficina, de acuerdo con la ley de 31 de Mayo de 1869, por los martilleros Serna y Arriola, de terrenos de propiedad fiscal ubicados en el partido del Brigado.

Este terreno se compone de tres lotes con la superficie cada uno de 2,249,568 metros cuadrados, equivalentes a 133½ cuadras cuadradas.

La base de la venta sera $12,495 m/c por cada lote.

Linda con terrenos de Da. Tomasa Cano, Jose Ruiz, Alejandro Martinez, Viademonte y D Alejandro G Garcia.

B. Aires, Diciembre 12 de 1879

IGNACIO FREIRE

Nota—En esta oficina se daran los datos necesarios a los interesados.

e 72 f28

OTRO
Oficina de Tierras Publicas

Se avisa al publico que el 11 de Marzo de 1880 se procedera a la venta en remate en esta oficina de acuerdo con la ley de 26 de Diciembre de 1878, por el martillero Don Gabriel Ocampo de terrenos de propiedad fiscal ubicados en los partidos de Bolivar y Tres Arroyos.

El terreno en venta en el Partido de Bolivar, se compone de doce lotes cada uno con la superficie de novecientas hectareas y mil setecientos metros cuadrados, la base de venta sera de veinte mil cuatro pesos m/c por cada lote.

Este terreno linda por el Nord Este con el ejido del pueblo de San Carlos, por el Sud Este con Don Mariano Marmol por el Sud Oeste con el mismo y por el Nord Oeste con Don Juan Francisco Ibarra.

El terreno en venta en el partido de Tres Arroyos se compone de los lotes nums. 25 y 26 de la Serie A, con la superficie cada uno de dos leguas, la base de venta sera de sesenta mil pesos moneda corriente la legua cuadrada.

El primero de estos terrenos se rematara a la 1 p.m. y el segundo a las 2 p.m.

El pago se hara una decima parte al contado y el resto de uno a ocho años de plazo, firmando el comprador letras por la parte a plazos

Una vez satisfecho el importe del terreno se estendera la escritura de venta.

B. Aires, Diciembre 6 de 1879

IGNACIO FREIRE
Oficial Mayor

e 73 m11

"Sociedad Carreras de Navarro"
GRANDES CARRERAS
En los dias
15 y 16 DE MARZO.

PROGRAMA
Primer Dia, 15

Primera Carrera a las 2 de la tarde

Media Vuelta para caballos criollos que no hayan corrido en Carreras de Sociedad. Entrada $500. Premio $4,000. Peso de corredores 150 libras.

Segunda Carrera a las 3½

Dos Vueltas para caballos criollos que no hayan corrido en Carreras de Sociedad. Entrada $100. Premio $3,000. Peso de corredores 150 libras.

Segundo Dia, 16
Primer Carrera a las 2 de la tarde

Una Vuelta para caballos criollos que no hayan corrido en Carreras de Sociedad. Entrada $400. Premio $3,000. Peso de corredores 150 libras.

Segunda Carrera a las 3½

Vuelta y Media para caballos criollos que no hayan corrido en Carreras de Sociedad. Entrada $400. Premio $3,000. Peso de corredores 150 libras.

Las entradas de los caballos pueden hacerse desde la fecha hasta el 5 de Marzo a las 8 de la noche, dirigiendo al Secretario D. Patricio Hearne en este Pueblo, la solicitud en pliego cerrado, la que debera contener el color, marca y nombre del caballo, y traje del corredor, adjuntando el importe de la Entrada.

Navarro, Febrero 12 de 1880.

LA COMISION

Nota—En estas Carreras rejira el Reglamento del Circo de Mercedes.

e 117 m5

Sociedad de Carreras de Navarro

El Circo de esta Sociedad se inaugura el Domingo 7 del entrante Marzo con una Carrera de una Vuelta que se corre entre el potrillo tordillo criollo Huascar Trabajoso. propiedad de Dn Miguel Nson del Valle, y el potrillo mestizo propiedad de Don Agustin Papsdorf.

La apunta es por treinta mil pesos de cada parto. Premio una copa de plata.

Las Carreras de Sociedad tendran lugar los dias 15 y 16 del mismo mes, el programa se publicara oportunamente.

Navarro, Febrero 8 de 1880.

LA COMISION

e 88 f22

Ricardo Nolting
PROCURADOR Y CONTADOR
OFICINA:
Calle San Martin No. 31, (cuarto No. 3)
DOMICILIO:
Calle Piedad No. 930.
376 dber 31, 1880

F. Reepen & Co.
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS
Offices,
Calle Cangallo 1137
(Opposite Colegio San Jose)
113 CALLE RECONQUISTA 118

WASHING-MACHINE with Mangle attached, a superior article, most suitable for a large establishment, will be sold for less than cost in England. Apply from 9 to 11 a.m. and from 5 to 8 p.m. Santiago del Estero 308, between Mexico and Chili.

e 89 f22

STEEL WIRE
Schneider & Co.
Special Steel Wire of the Creusot Works.

This Wire, the very best ever imported into the River Plate, has been tried against all others in this market and gave best results. Its price combined with its quality allow Steel Wire fences to be made cheaper than iron wire fences, both having equal resisting power.

L. D. FORGUES
Only Importer in the River Plate
164—CORRIENTES—164.

e 183 xp

The Little Dip

Try the Little Dip before shearing. Samples gratis on application.

THOMAS BLAGDEN & Cia
Calle Maipu 98
Buenos Aires

244 j21

English Grocery
AND
DRAPERY STORE
GEBBIE AND DODDS
47, 49 & 53
DEFENSA
One Square from
Plaza Victoria

e 21 xp

CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES

Of all the papers published in this city, the one which takes precedence for the great ability of its leaders, the versatility of its news, and the temper of its politics, is the *Nacional*. Whatever subject it takes up it handles well; it indulges in neither Government adulation nor open sedition, and whilst it appears to be the organ of neither party, it fearlessly criticises and censures the sins and errors of both. The independent reading public that hates a fulsome praise of the authorities as much as it detests open sedition in a newspaper, recurs with pleasure every evening to the *Nacional*, to find not only the news of the day, but sound, temperate, and well written leaders on the burning topics which have turned this city into a tented field and, we may say, the whole Republic into a vast military camp.

With indescribable satisfaction we read in Tuesday night's *Nacional* an admirable article upon the present terrible political situation, which showed, with great tact, that in the dispute between the province and the nation both the President and the Governor might be in error, and the proper arbiter in such a dilemma is not the rifle of the Tiro Nacional or the Remington of the soldier, but the Supreme Federal Court, a tribunal that, for the equity and independence of its judgments, has secured the esteem and respect of the whole country. Our colleague's article is so much to the point, and so clearly expresses foreign opinion on the subject, that it is with much pleasure we translate and publish it at foot; and, to further our colleague's excellent views and to aid in the proper and constitutional settlement of the political difficulty which had almost overwhelmed us, we call attention to the news received by the last mail from the United States, and entrust the matter to the talented editor of the *Naeional*, fully persuaded that, with his great ability, he will bring the matter before the Argentine people, in order to show them how in countries similarly constituted burning political questions, such as those that afflicted us, are peaceably and constitutionally settled.

We want no civil war in Buenos Ayres, and the splendid demonstration of the Tiro Nacional on Sunday proves this; for if the aim of the people was revolution rather than a peaceful and independent assertion of opinion, a wheel-barrow or a bullock-cart would have been sufficient for the purposes of a revolt. The people of Buenos Ayres merely wish to assert their rights, and to show to the people of the provinces that they are prepared to maintain them. And we are with them in their cause.

Political delinquency is not limited to this Republic; the same scenes that we witnessed, the same troubles that we suffer, are at present going on in the State of Maine, one of the oldest and most populous States of the North American Union; and the people of Maine, have, in the settlement of their political difficulties, shown us the way out of our Tiro Nacional trouble without firing a shot or wounding a citizen.

The following is a summary of the Maine Question and the manner in which it was so constitutionally decided:—

The deadlock in the Maine Legislature has been brought to a close, happily without the shedding of blood which at one time it was feared would take place, so high did party spirit run. The Fusionist Democrat party and the Republicans disputed as to which had secured the Legislature. The Fusionists seized the principal offices, and elected a governor who was not recognised by the commander of the State forces, and whose orders to the military were consequently not carried out. A legal question arising out of certain illegalities pursued by the returning-officer at the election was in the meantime submitted to the Supreme Court by the Republicans. This court on Saturday pronounced the Fusionist Legislature to be illegal, and the Republican Legislature at once elected a State Governor (Mr Daniel F. Davis) and other State officials.

The Supreme Court of Maine on Friday night unanimously decided in favour of the legality of the Republican Legislature, declaring the Fusionist Legislature to be illegal. The Republicans are jubilant, and determined on maintaining their power. Many Republicans arrived at Augusta on Saturday to help General Chamberlain to maintain himself. In the State House, Mr Joseph Smith, Fusionist Governor, issued an order dimissing General Chamberlain, who declined obedience, saying that he would only obey the legal Governor chosen by the Legislature and recognized by the Supreme Court. Mr Smith then instructed the company officers not to obey General Chamberlain's orders, but all, excepting one company gave allegiance to General Chamberlain. The Republicans on Saturday held a caucus, nominating the full list of State officers to be elected by their Legislature. The Fusionist Legislature met and discussed the situation. Having appointed committees to decide what it was best in the circumstances to do, they adjourned till Monday.

The Maine Republican Legislature, having on Saturday evening elected Daniel Davis Governor, inaugurated him, electing also the full list of State officers. Three Fusionists acted with them. General Chamberlain immediately recoguized Dan. Davis as Governor, giving him possession. The Republicans, now in full possession, are masters of the situation. Senator Blaine attended the Legislature, supervising the proceedings. Subsequently he made a brief speech, advising the Republicans to exercise moderation in their triumph.

The following is the article from the *Nacional* to which we have referred: and although all danger of civil war is now over, the high-toned and sensible remarks of our colleague will be read with interest and pleasure:—

"LET THE COURTS DECIDE!

"Here we have a President who demands obedience to a mandate issued in the name of the National Constitution, which he interprets to the best of his knowledge.

"Then we have a Governor who considers that the National Constitution imposes on him the obligation to resist this mandate, in which he sees an attack on the autonomy of the Federal State over which he rules.

"In a question of attributes and Constitutionalism neither side has a right to use force: The Governor may be mistaken; the President may be mistaken: perhaps both are in error.

"Supposing that the President is mistaken, would it not be a crime to shed blood to sustain the error of an infallibility which has been denied to human reason?

"Let us suppose that the President orders the Provincial Bank to be closed, on the ground that the Constitution prohibits the Provinces from coining money, and that the Governor resists the order on the ground that the Bank, as it now stands, is guaranteed by the deed of incorporation. Would the President have a right to bring in troops of the Line to close the Bank, on the pretext that the Governor had disobeyed him, and shown contempt for the National authorities?

"The Constitution has not provided that Force shall interpret and decide Constitutional questions, yet there must be some tribunal that has the right to decide them.

"This right is vested in the Supreme National Court, which has the right to interpret the Acts of Congress and even declare them to be null.

"Why has not the question whether the Governor is or is not bound to obey the decree of disarmament been laid before the Supreme Court, to be decided in a Constitutional manner? Why should we prefer what Sarmiento calls "Krupp Law" to justice, reason and science?

"If the Supreme Court decide that the Act of Congress opposed to the Bill of Mr. Sarmiento was unconstitutional, and that the present decree in contradiction of said Act is in accordance with the Constitution, and that the Governor should obey, the Opposition will be placed in the wrong, the National Government in the right, and the crisis be over.

"It may be said that there is no legal way of bringing the question before the Supreme Court. Not so, as the Supreme Court is the Constitutional Judge of the Provinces.

"The United States did not stop at a mere question of form when Arbitration, which is not provided or even mentioned by the Constitution, was resorted to to decide the last Presidential election and avoid civil war. In presence of the civil war which threatens the Nation with death, let us prove ourselves more constitutional than even the United States, more Catholic than the Pope."

ELECTIONEERING ERRORS.

That the events of last Sunday will in the end be productive of much good requires no great philosophy to expound nor credulity to believe; and, in the vast crowd of spectators who thronged the sidewalks of Calle Florida, and witnessed the marching of the Tiro Nacional, there must have been some few who derived from the show, and the tremendous errors which produced it, something to justify the hope that the patriotism of these volunteers would, when next invoked, be brigaded for some holier cause than the grossest of electioneering blunders.

If, as we have previously said, there was something in the array of these young men to win one's sympathy, there was also in the show enough to remind us of the grave errors that provoked it; and, in dealing with this question, we place on trial before the country, not the Tiro Nacionales who with dauntless breast paraded our streets, but the system of electioneering in this Republic, which is unworthy of a free people and deserving of the severest condemnation.

Had General Roca or Governor Tejedor been named candidates for the post of parish clerk of the Balvanera, the informalities of their present nomination could not be greater. Without method or organisation, without system or expression, or caucus or invitation, we have these two worthies hoisted on a platform, the one at a tea-party in the drawing-room of Mr. Alvear's house, and the other on the boards of a skating-rink every way as objectionable. Of course, when the people of a free country repose in a system so hostile to every principle upon which their institutions are based, the excesses which follow are but inevitable retribution; and the Remingtons that were shouldered in Calle Florida, and the troops of the Line that marched through our city on Sunday night, are but the sequences of the electoral tea-party and skating-rink.

In the United States, where the mechanism of a Presidential election is the same as our own, the method is different. For two years before the election the names of certain candidates are paraded before the people, and six months before the election of electors a caucus is held, at which all the representatives of States and parties attend. Previous to that caucus, the various candidates stump the country, and the people have ample opportunity to judge of their merits or demerits. Each party holds its own caucus and elects its candidate, chosing from the list the name to which there is the least opposition. Had Argentines adopted this system, all the provinces of the Republic could have been consulted, and it is improbable that any candidate would have been proposed by an Argentine caucus, against whose election a large proportion of the people of B. Ayres were pledged.

Personally, of course, we have nothing to say against either Governor Tejedor or General Roca. They may be, for ought we know, the two best men in the whole Republic; but the country is with neither, and they are, therefore, ineligible. General Roca, they say, holds the votes of all the Provinces, save Buenos Ayres and Corrientes, but these votes should have come to us in the legitimate urn of a National caucus, and not from a small tea-party in Dr. Alvear's house. Governor Tejedor has, by his resignation, deprived us of the opportunity of commenting on skating-rink influences, but the whole affair is a political hodge-podge which has brought the young men of Buenos Ayres with rifles in their hands into our public streets, and, worse still, is converting the whole country into one vast system that even in the present generation will imperil our liberties. The Tejedor party would be more strengthened by the increasing force of public opinion than even by the new recruits from every parish in the town to the Tiro Nacional; and we must ever remember that, if Argentines are henceforward emancipated from tea-party and skating-rink electioneering influences, the men who trod the streets on last Sunday are their liberators.

A NEW RECONCILIATION.

To group together all the salient features of the late political pampero within the measure of a short newspaper article is a self-imposed task of no ordinary difficulty; and, whilst the strict neutrality of our columns almost enjoins silence, the consciousness of the surpassing importance of so great a subject commands its fullest discussion.

We have witnessed and we have closed one of the most anxious, most critical, and—shall we say it?—the most creditable periods in the history of this Republic: creditable alike to the President of the Nation and the Governor of the Province as to the very citizens who provoked the difficulty and the honorable men who laboured so hard and successfully to bring about its settlement—and we emerge from the cloud radiant with the triumph of principle, of patriotism, and of common sense. In all the political frenzy which brigaded in our streets the sons of our best families and even marshalled the patricians themselves with walking sticks to show their approval, the fundamental principles of our Government were never lost sight of, and the inflexibility of the Government was only equalled by that of the Tiro Nacional, men who have proved beyond all cavil that the principles of freedom hold as solid a footing amongst us as the very Argentine institutions which looked in jeopardy for the moment.

In no other land that we know of could a people have been brought so near to a cataclysm and yet so instantaneously escape the danger. Our politics can only be compared to our weather; and, as at times a sudden dark cloud emerges from the horizon and passes off without the storm which it is presumed to presage, so also Sunday's affair could only occur in this remarkable country and pass off without bloodshed. The peculiarity of the national character has stamped its singular and honorable features on the demonstration, which is so remarkable for its moderation and the evidence it affords of the inherent strength of a really civilized age.

South America is looked upon by Europeans as the home of revolution; but the people of Buenos Ayres have indeed become unaccustomed to revolution when the affair on Sunday passed off as quietly as a temperance procession in Glasgow, or a firemen's turn-out in New York. Had there been the slightest wish on the part of the people to get up a revolution, Sunday was the opportunity. With the exception of a couple of hundred men at the National Government House, the city was completely in the hands of the Bomberos, Vigilantes and Tiro Nacional; half a dozen of barricades in the streets, with a few pickets of riflemen on the adjoining azoteas, and not a trooper of the line would have entered the town until General Roca had resigned. Nor do we think that in the ranks of the Tiro Nacional there were wanting men to see the opportunity; but their own good sense of what was right, their own inherent respect for the Institutions which they and their fathers framed, their own love for their native land which is bounding to the highest ranks of national greatness, taught them to leave the adjustment of the question in the hands of Governor Tejedor, in whom all had the greatest (and we may add well-merited) confidence.

Sunday's business put this country to a far sharper test than even a war with Chile: and let Chilians well study the question, since in it are the germs of a future foreign policy it would be difficult to overlook. When a miserable question of crudos and cocidos amongst ourselves turns out a volunteer column such as we witnessed in Calle Florida, what, may we ask, would be the demonstration if the drums beat to arms to fight the Chilians?

It was, we believe, beneath the shadow of the Belgrano Statue that the last great reconciliation of parties, the Alsinista and Mitrista, took place. The ashes of the great San Martin are now on the way out to this country; and soon Roquista and Tejedorista will be invited to receive the bones of the Washington of the Plate. Let this then be the occasion for a new reconciliation of parties; and in the Plaza Retiro, and beneath the shadow of San Martin's Statue, let Argentines of every political shade shake hands and make friends. May we ask our colleagues of every party to join us in our appeal—to hoist the flag of brotherly union in a moment so solemn. Two hands pledged in friendship is the nation's monogram, not two swords crossed or two Remingtons aimed at each other. Let Argentines prove as true to the National monogram as they did on Sunday to their Institutions, and the spirit that fired them to assert their rights will find more genial channels to advance, support and aggrandize their splendid country.

THE PEACE CONVENTION.

The following are the telegrams exchanged between the Peace Committee and General Roca. It will be seen that the General has not the least intention of resigning his candidature for the Presidential Chair:

Buenos Aires, Feb. 15th

To General Roca,

In the name of the Committee named by many respectable citizens yesterday, we beg you, in the name of Peace, to utter the one word which can save this city from a bloody scandal and the country from the abyss of civil war. By doing so you will secure the gratitude of the country and a halo of glory for your name. Do! Without an instant's loss of time send us this one word by telegram.

Believing that you are fully capable of this act of patriotic abnegation, we trust you will resign your candidature for the Presidency.

We infer that you are aware of Dr Tejedor's resignation.

Felix Frias, Pres. Peace Com.
Eduardo Madero, Sec.

To Dn Felix Frias

If patriotic exigencies really demanded my resignation, it would cost me very little indeed to sacrifice my ambition; but, with the utmost respect for Mr Frias and the other members of the Committee, I humbly hold the opinion that patriotism points in the other direction.

My resignation would be an imposition on the public vote, and an insult to the dignity and sovereignty of the Argentine people, a denial of the most sacred rights of the citizens, and, on my part, treason to my party and the other sections of opinion that have espoused my cause.

Furthermore, I am by no means disposed, by a cowardly retreat, to justify the attitude of my political adversaries, who, impotent within the domain of the law, have risen in arms against the supreme authority in the nation, attributing their defeat to the latter instead of to their own mistakes.

At this moment I can hear nothing but an unanimous cry from every corner of the Republic for Order, obedience to the Law, and respect to the General Government (without which it is utterly impossible for us to exist as an organised nation) on the part of those who have overstepped the limits of justice and honesty.

I am not my own master in the present state of things, as I owe duty to the political party which, availing of its rights, and inspired by the purest impulses of patriotism, has Directing Centres all over the republic, and it is to these that you must address all demands for my resignation, supplying another candidate who must be provided beforehand with the exequatur of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, the only one who threatens us with the horrors of cival war and the destruction of our fundamental Charter, rather than submit to the sentence of the only legal judge in the case—the voters.

The political centres referred to can alone absolve me from the obligations I have contracted with the party that has proclaimed me its candidate for the Presidency of the Republic.

I salute the President of the Peace Committee.

Julio A. Roca.

Rosario, Feb. 18th

To Generel Roca,

The political centre over which I preside has just heard of your answer to the Peace Committee, and, approving of it in every way, requests me to inform you that it expects you will fulfil the obligations you contracted when you accepted the candidature, which this centre will steadily persist in supporting, no matter what the result may be at the polls in April, as it considers that the Constitutional autonomy of the Provinces and the dignity and peace of the Nation are bound up with your cause.

Peter B. Arias, Pres.
G. Carrasco, *V. Carnicero*, *C. Gonzales*, } Secs.

PETITION FOR A CAUCUS.

B. Ayres, Feb. 17, 1880.

In 1877, when the electoral campaign opened, we proposed, as a patriotic solution of the question that Provincial conventions, strangers to all official influence, should be convoked, and submitted to national scrutiny, in order to name the candidate for President of the Republic.

This was the most adequate measure to sound public opinion and raise a government on that basis All parties and all legitimate aspirations could be embodied in these conventions. Unfortunately our proposal fell through, and we will not investigate the causes at this moment.

Events have been hurrying on which have roused angry feelings, and the country is quickly entering a situation which threatens both organization and order, and may soon precipitate it into the misfortunes of civil war.

The measures proposed up to the present to meet these dangers have not been successful, and offer difficulties which smother the most generous impulses.

We think it is yet opportune to convoke a convention. It is an appeal to public opinion, and all parties can meet and uphold their ideas. Many may question the possibility of organizing free conventions; but an insight into the system will remove the doubt. The convention shall comprise citizens who have held public offices, who have posts independent of official influence, and all those whose antecedents and respective professions give a guarantee of a free will.

Official co-action is impossible in an assembly composed of men of scientific or commercial position, of those who are or have been public men, and of those who, having once deserved the vote of their fellow-citizens for public positions, now assemble to represent the popular trust and sentiment.

The proposal may be thought inopportune, but it is never too late to make an effort towards averting the evils of a situation, which may end God only knows where.

The system we propose offers free access to all parties, who may name the men of their preference; but the candidates named must guarantee their submission to the decision of the National Convention.

As members of the Provisional Committee of the Club La Paz, we address you, gentlemen, proposing the adoption of this scheme, which we would second with all our efforts.

Although our proposal was rejected last year, and in the present emergency we have uttered the name of a citizen, we declare that if this scheme is carried out we will uphold that name and loyally submit to the decision of those assemblies.

The peace, the credit and the institutions of the country are imperilled—perhaps the national organization is threatened—after half a century's labour and sacrifice. The territorial interests of the nation are imperilled, already compromised, in an international question. We think it is a duty to do whatever we can to avert these perils and secure concord and peace.

Hereby we will also influence all to lay down their arms, which should be kept to defend the integrity and honor of the country.

Should you find this proposal acceptable, we are ready to explain our views in a conference, and therein we may agree on all objections raised.

We herewith include the bases of a project of conventions,

We salute you with our most distinguished consideration.

Luis Saenz Peña—Ambrosio P. Lezica—Patricio J. Dillon—Alfredo Labitte—Manuel Perez del Cerro—Eduardo Amadeo—Mariano Marin—Julian Fernandez—Leandro N. Alem—Eduardo W. Murphy—José M Lagos—Salvador J Socas—Pascual Beracochea—Guillermo Torres—Pastor Lacasa—Nicolas Achaval—Juan M. Morillo—Guillermo Solveyra—Avelino Cabrera—Hipolito Irigoyen.

RAILWAY TO JUJUY.

The Manager of the North Central Railway has addressed the following note to the Minister of the Interior in reference to the three surveys for the extension of the line to Jujuy:—

To the Minister of the Interior.

Survey by First Commission.

During last January the survey reached the place called Ojo de Agua, a little to the north of the river Ureña, that is 106 kilometres from Tucuman: the survey made but little progress last month, owing to the dense forests met with after leaving Burruyaco. Intermittent fever and chucho having attacked the engineer in Chief, he was obliged to return to Tucuman and is now there, very ill; others of the engineers and nearly all the peons were also attacked, and new hands had to replace them. Between this and the third Commission there are now only 13 kilometres.

Second Commission.

This party reached the banks of the Las Cañas river on the 6th inst, where they joined the third Commission, surveying towards Tucuman by the Eastern road, thus completing 157 kilometres 655 metres measured and levelled. The ground north of the river Tala is easier than that in the province of Tucuman south of said river. The difficult parts north of the Tala are: the Portezuelo del Arenal: the pass on Rosario river near the town of the same name, and the sharp ascents to the fertile plains of San Jose de Metan.

Last January I had to replace the Chief Engineer on this Commission, he having accepted the post of Municipal engineer in Cordoba. Although some of the engineers were likewise attacked by chucho, it was not serious and did not stop the works. They have already reached Tucuman, where some rectifications of the surveys through Burruyaco, by the first Commission, will be made with the view of economising in the earthworks.

The energy and zeal of every member of the Commission are worthy of the highest praise, the two chiefs being especially conspicuous.

Third Commission.

This party will finish its work next week and join the second; it has suffered more than the others from fever, all the engineers and two thirds of the peons, including the capataz, having fallen sick.

To resume: the three surveying parties have well studied the several lines, some of which had to be abandoned: over 458 kilometres have been surveyed, mostly over mountainous and broken ground, including the valley of Lerna.

From Tucuman to San Jose de Metan two lines in the form of half circles, one with the convex to the West and the other to the East, have been traced, the area lying between them being over 5500 square kilometres. In the office work some modifications have been made, which will save something in earthworks and gradients. The second Commission has begun this work, which will be short, as the first and third Commissions will be able to assist.

I believe, Mr. Minister, that when they have finished this work the three surveying parties could be provisionally dissolved, the horses, carts, tools, etc. being kept in Tucuman, ready for service for the surveys to Salta and Jujuy at a more favourable season, by a single Commission, while another party lays out a definite track when the Government approves the plans, etc. for the first section.

During the present season we cannot get beyond San Jose de Metan, the weather is so oppressive, affecting the health of all engaged; besides there is no object in continuing, as we have already surveyed more ground than required for the first section.

Some of the surveyors will have to come to Cordoba to help the Technical Bureau to complete the plans, calculation of earthworks and estimates, which is a very laborious work, from the great extent of ground surveyed. By this means the work will not only be concluded sooner, but those who were attacked by chucho will recover more speedily

Oficina Tecnica at Cordoba.

This office has finished the plans and drawings in duplicate, the first for 232 kilometres, the second for 214.

At the end of this month I shall be able to send Y.E. a more detailed report, as I shall have all the plans before me and know the exact length of the lines surveyed and the changes we can make.

God preserve Y.E.

E. Dumesnil.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, MONTEVIDEO.

A meeting of debenture holders was held on Tuesday, December 16, at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. W. J. Hare in the chair, for the reception of a report from the committee of debenture holders with respect to proposed modifications of the concessions from the Government of Uruguay, with a view to the reconstruction of the Company and the completion of the railway.

The Chairman stated that the Company was founded in 1872-3, under concessions granted by the then President, and the interest on the debentures was regularly paid for two years, viz., to 1875, when troubles arose in the country, a revolution took place, and the Government of Urugnay were unable to pay the amount promised under the concession, and the contractors were unable to find any funds for this purpose. The result was that the debenture holders did not receive their interest, and, becoming dissatisfied, a petition was presented to the Court of Chancery for the winding up of the Company, but ultimately the petition was held over for the protection of the Company. Between 1875 and 1777 a change took place in the name of the gentleman who lodged the petition, and it would come on for hearing in the Easter term of next year; and the committee of the debenture holders considered that the time had come when something should be done with the view of effecting an arrangement which they could ask the Court to sanction. He could not allow the opportunity to pass without paying a tribute of respect to those who had stood by the railway until the traffic was now yielding something more than the working expenses. They were also greatly indebted to the President of the Republic of Uruguay, who had helped the company as much as the financial position of the country would allow. He would like to mention that the exports of Montevideo amounted to £5,000,000 for the year ending October last, or at the rate of £11 per head of the population, whilst in the Argentine Confederation the rate was £4, and in Brazil £2 per head. It would thus be seen that the Bondholders were not asked in agreeing to modifications in the concessions, to take a leap in the dark, as there was every hope that when the line was finished, they would receive a fair dividend on their money. It was proposed to obtain the services of a gentleman who knew the country and the language who would be introduced to the President, and negotiate with him for a modification of the concessions which it was hoped would be in every way satisfactory to the Bondholders. It was proposed to modify the concessions to the following extent, viz., that the Company should receive $16,000 in gold per month, which would yield them, say, £15,000 a year, that the accounts should be made up to the date of this settlement, which would yield them about £200,000, which at 4 per cent, interest would give them £8,000 per annum. Then the engineer calculated that when the line was finished the improved traffic would give them £15,000 a year clear, but he (the chairman), looking to the present state of affairs of the country, thought that £20,000 would be nearer the amount—making a total of £43,000 per annum. To secure this, however, the 50 miles of line uncompleted would have to be constructed, and they would require an addition to their rolling stock. The total amount required for this purpose would not exceed £250,000 which, if borrowed at 6 per cent. interest, would take £15,000 out of the £43,000 leaving £28,000 as interest on the existing debentures. He thought that was a very satisfactory way of getting out of the present difficulties, and he would therefore propose the following resolution:—'That the heads of proposals to be made by the Company to the Government of Uruguay as a basis for modification of the concessions granted for the construction of the railway from Salto to Santa Rosa be approved, and that the committee of debenture holders be hereby authorised to take such steps as may be necessary to carry such modifications into effect, subject to such alterations as may be found expedient.'

After a slight discussion this was unanimously agreed to, as was also a resolution requesting the committee to continue in office, with power to add to their number.

CAMP REFORM.

Carmen de Areco, Jan. 24th.

To the Editor of the *Standard*.

Dear Sir,

Murders in the camp are now of such frequent occurrence that the horrors of one hardly pass from our minds before the atrocities of another burst forth with the usual frightful terrorisms of such awful crimes.

We live, or are supposed to live, in an enlightened country—a country where civilization has made rapid progress during the last few years; a country where ministers of Christianity are doing their utmost to imbue its inhabitants with a recognition of and obedience to the will of God; a country where the Government is expending large sums of money to reclaim the wild Indians from their savage life; and a country where Justices of the Peace, Camp Commissioners and vigilantes are appointed to administer justice and protection. Then, wherefore, do we complain?

Simply because the carcase of an animal is considered of infinitely more value than the life of a human being, and because the majority of the magisterial ignoramuses who preside in the camp are incapable of fulfilling their duties; their despotism, and utter ignorance of the laws of their country rendering dispensation of justice a mere farce.

We are all aware that the bloodthirsty assassins who prowl about each partido, plundering and murdering, could have a check placed on their offences if the requisite precautionary measures were adopted and the Government took pattern by Latorre in administering with as much promptitude the utmost rigour of the law to such of these dastardly ruffians as are captured.

We, however, find to the reverse that they are totally indifferent as to the protection of life and property in the rural districts. What do they care if a family is occasionally murdered; such horrible affairs merely create sensational conversation for a few days and are forgotten.

The inhabitants of the camp, by their labour, have raised the province to its present flourishing financial condition; and yet there are no residents in the country who receive less thanks and protection for their trouble. It is, therefore, high time we try and form some means of protecting ourselves. There are various measures might be proposed on the subject, and if other parties would state their ideas, some resolution would probably be adopted by our countrymen; for whatever resolutions are formed, we shall have to put them in motion by an united effort amongst ourselves, as it is useless to expect any assistance from the authorities, unless they can be induced to view such assistance in a proper light.

When a murderer cannot be captured in the British Isles, a reward is offered for his apprehension, which, in nine cases out of ten, has the desired effect. Why not a reward act as beneficially in this country? The experiment need only be tried.

I propose that we raise a subscription in each partido for the said purpose; the whole of the amounts collected to form one entire sum to be under the control of an elected committee.

Let the subscription be $20 m|c each, and if ten thousand will respond to the call we shall have $200,000 collected. Should this amount prove serviceable to the object aimed at, an annual payment of such a sum from all our countrymen will be a mere trifle from each.

When any murder is committed a specified sum can be offered for the apprehension of the assassins; and if we succeed in causing their capture, effective measures could then be resorted to by uniting in a body and boldly demanding from the Governor satisfaction for our injuries according to the prescribed law of the country.

M.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL

Rio de Janeyro, Feb. 8th 1880.

In January the Custom House of Rio collected the sum of 4,177:730$, against 3,733:123$ in January 1879. The receipts from importation were 3,581:693$, against 3,099:257$ in January 1879, and from exportation 596:036$, against 632:865$ in January 1879.

The Rio export of coffee in January was 392,312 sacks of 60 kgrs., against 214,408 sacks in January 1879, and the stock on hand in Rio at the close of January was 338,240 sacks against 34,000 sacks on January 31, 1879.

The Commercial editor of the *Jornal* estimates the next crop of coffee at from 4,000,000 to 4,500,000 sacks.

A decree, dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, is soon to issue, the Government having finally resolved to appeal to the country for its verdict upon the issue between the Government and the Chamber of Deputies, on one side, and the Senate on the other in regard to the convocation and instruction of a Constituent Assembly and to the powers inherent in the Deputies composing it, for the purpose of establishing direct election and of elevating the qualificatory income required for the exercise of franchise.

It is current that his Majesty the Emperor will consent to honor the inauguration of work on the construction of the Paranagua and Coritiba railway, the first railway in the province of Parana, and that he will leave for Paranagua shortly, accompanied by one or more of his Ministers. The capital for this railway has been raised in Paris by the Compagnie Grle. des Chemins de Fer Bresiliens.

The gross receipts of the 656 kilometers of the Don Pedro II. railway in 1879 reached the sum of 11,472:172$, or over one million sterling at present exchange, and shows an increase of 1,441:912$ over those of 1878. Passengers paid 2,355:082.

The term for registering slaves, which was to expire on the 11th inst., has been extended to the 12th of March.

MISCELLANEOUS

The *Patria Argentina* published yesterday the following bulletin:—

"The Justice of the Peace of Bragado, Dn. Guillermo Doll, accompanied by an armed body of men, endeavoured to effect an incorporation with Commander Godoy, Chief of No. 2 Cavalry of the Line. The Justice of the Peace and M. Carlos Costa both set out with 40 men, marching towards Junin. The Provincial Government, on receiving the news, gave orders to the Chief of Police of Bragado, Sr. Duval, to arrest Doll. Many neighbours joined Duval and overtook Doll on Sunday evening, who had meanwhile thrown up intrenchments in an estancia. This morning (17th) Doll capitulated, delivering both arms and baggage, consisting of 30 Remingtons and ammunition and sundry weapons The rumours of mutiny in the Guardia Provincial are entirely false. The situation continues in the same state, but there are great probabilities of an arrangement. At this moment Dr. Jose M. Moreno is speaking to President Avellaneda, after a long conference previously with the Governor of the Province. The conference between the President and the Governor will take place to-day (17th.) The hour has not yet been fixed.

Yesterday was a great day for B. Ayres. *Peace* was on every tongue, and joy on every face. The morning papers were scanned with an eagerness never before known, and when the population became thoroughly convinced that all danger was over, there was, as it were, a general sigh of relief, and in many native families there were tears of joy on the part of the ladies. (No wonder!) On Tuesday night there were vast crowds in all the principal streets up to a late hour, and the cafes resounded with toasts to 'la Paz', 'la Republica', 'Buenos Aires', 'President Avellaneda' and 'Governor Tejedor.' We gave in yesterday's issue the main details of the pact between the President and the Governor; all the rest is mere detail. To clinch matters now, it only remains for General Roca to resign: he is such a young man that he can well afford to wait 10 or 20 years for another try for the Presidential Chair; and by that time it is as likely as not that the Porteños may be then as much for him as they are now against him. There is but once voice as to both President Avellaneda and Governor Tejedor deserving well of the country for the manner in which they have extricated it from the ugliest fix in which it was ever placed. It is to be hoped that we shall now see no more hard words in the papers, calls to arms, barricades and such like pernicious and perilous stuff. 'Shake hands and be friends' should be the motto of all. We are glad to hear that there is a question of some public tribute to the Army, to show that the Porteños bear no enmity to the country's brave defenders. This is quite right: the poor soldiers have had a hard time of it lately, marching and countermarching, &c. There is another body of men who also deserve the country's gratitude: Rufino Varela, Felix Frias, Eduardo Madero, Aristobulo del Valle, Domingo Sarmiento, Ernest Tornquist, William Rawson and the other true patriots who have spent the past exciting week in what have happily proved successful efforts to save the country from civil war. Blessed are the peacemakers.

THE STANDARD
PACKET EDITION
per P.S.N.C. CORDILLERA
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1880

MANIFESTO.

Fellow citizens

I much regret that I am compelled on this occasion to address you; but I feel bound to make an appeal to your sense of that duty which enjoins obedience to the laws, to that honor which forbid personal interests compromising public weal, and to that patriotism which calls you to guard well the inheritance of the past and check any movement that, under insidious titles, would take us back to the blackest periods of our history.

On all sides I hear the threats of civil war, but what, I ask, are those fatal or irrevocable questions which admit of no solution, save the battle field? No opposing principles are at issue: no antagonistic geographical interests divide the country, and the miserable cry of those who seek to create disorder should never find echo or response in the hearts of true Argentines.

The only question at issue is the electoral—a mere question of candidates, which is periodically supported and decided without bloodshed in every Republican and constitutional country. Has it come to this, that we can have no change of Government without a revolution, and that we proclaim to the world our incapacity for those very institutions which we ourselves have framed?

In all constitutional countries an election is a well-settled question; the law surrounds it with proper limits, and establishes in Congress its proper arbitrator. Why, therefore, not await its decision? It is the same Congress that all Argentines obey, and whose laws are the supreme laws of the land and of the Nation. Or is it to be supposed that Congress, which was legitimate yesterday, is to-day illegal?

Thoughtlessly, no doubt, many have exclaimed, 'let us await the decision of Congress, but with arms in our hand.' But I answer 'No!' and as long as there is a spark of liberty and honor left, no other arms should surround Congress save those which Congress can itself increase, diminish, or suppress by its vote.

The meeting of Congress is at present far off, nevertheless political clubs are arming, not privately, as on former occasions, but publicly, and in battalions that march through the streets with shouldered muskets and carrying the National flag. Who has placed this flag in their hands? It belongs at the moment to THREE MILLIONS *of men, and four generations of Argentines* have passed to their graves beneath its shadow! A National flag is, more than the very soil itself, the property of a nation, and nations only entrust that flag to the Governments that represent them.

Let us reflect on what is passing. Every nation maintains an army to guarantee order; but an army would be the greatest of dangers had not the foresight of all anticipated it. Whoever bears arms publicly, under an organization that makes him still more powerful, is indeed in possession of a terrible might; and societies were only enabled to live by preventing the abuse of this power. No other than the soldier may bear arms under a public organization, and the life of the soldier is the barracks, his will gives way to obedience, the rule of his conduct; his Tribunal is a court-martial with summary verdicts, and his code is the terrible law that claims his death for an error, an omission.

Even the National Guard is mobilized—it carries arms publicly, not otherwise than the soldier, and obeys the same law.

This is the universal system followed by nations, lest they should fall victims to this power. Who will explain the presence of armed battalions in our cities that display themselves in military reviews, the formation of which no public authority superintends? There live with us thousands of men who come from all countries in the world, and we may ask them if there is one place on earth where an organized community exists allowing the massing of armed forces without law, without discipline, without obedience and without commanders with a public trust, responsible and recognised?

We must abandon this course. It is not true that we have adopted the institutions of the most civilized countries, to counteract them subsequently with practices which are incompatible with modern principles, and place us as an isolated example in the world.

The error has been general; we have all committed it; some have remained silent through mistaken prudence, whilst others carried same into effect; but if this error should continue to exist, a country could hardly introduce a better element of destruction.

Let the liberty of arming individuals collectively, of forming battalions and raising an army be decreed, and a Government of violence will be proclaimed. Every electoral struggle will be in future a bloody strife, and civil war will be harboured amongst the common rights. Why should a meeting to-morrow, protesting against a Government measure affecting many and great interests, be pacific, when the right exists to arm and enforce the claims demanded? It is not an arbitrary or distant hypothesis; it is a direct application of the doctrines proclaimed.

Meantime the evil is spreading in all directions, and strife will far more easily arise from these violent and irregular proceedings than from the rivalry of the candidates disputing in the electoral arena. No foreign enemy threatens us; no internal commotion disturbs our peace, yet the clash of arms is heard all over the Republic; every Argentine city is preparing and massing new legions, which are, in reality, National Guards, under surreptitious names, defrauding the law. I hope that in future the law will be obeyed to the letter, and then, at least, we will enter a situation which will excite no alarms.

Citizens, I ask for the sake of patriotism, and I command in the name of the law, that the arms be laid aside. Let them be thrown aside, that the voice of reason may be heard and calm the excited feelings—let public opinion rise and enclose the electoral struggle within its lawful limits. Ten thousand Argentines in one of our cities, peacefully addressing their countrymen in the name of common interests can deeply move public opinion and create a new situation. Ten thousand shoulders armed with ten thousand Remingtons will produce a contrary effect. Valor is an Argentine virtue; if Santa Fe and B. Ayres boast of it, Jujuy also lays claims to it.

Citizens—I have made solemn declarations, and I uphold them before all systematic and false imputations. The jurisdiction of the Government departments is purely administrative, and the constant attendance and care for all National interests eloquently prove it.

The elections throughout the Republic have just been verified, and the intrusion in the electoral committees of a single agent, with irregular means of influence on the part of the National Government, has not been denounced.

Two provinces are under intervention; in one no election took place, in the other both parties claim the victory loudly. These are facts, and behind these bulwarks I can quietly expect more impartial verdicts.

The Government will take no part in this election question. I will be the first to look for the name of my successor in the law that proclaims him, and deliver up the reins of power in peace.

This is my programme, and I affirm that I rely upon the will, the intelligence, and physical support of the great majority of the Argentine people to carry it out.

Our country is struggling between two contrary currents of opinion—one trying at every moment to escape the grasp of law and supplant it by violence and a capricious constitution, and the other seeking a remedy for these evils by patient and secure means.

I am not with the violent party—I belong to the peaceful. It is this magnanimous patience which supports disasters bravely and with time and human reason has laid the basis of free institutions, great nations and permanent governments.

Citizens, I ask you to obey the laws, maintain order, and respect the rights of all, that we may have free elections, and suppress weapons at the electoral urns.

N. AVELLANEDA.

B. Aires, Feb. 13th, 1880.

DECREE

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 13th 1880

By the fundamental laws of the Republic all its inhabitants enjoy the right to meet in public and petition, but they can neither meet nor petition the authorities with arms in their hands, the right referred to having its source and validity in a peaceable and rational manifestation of opinion. Art. 14 of the National Constitution lays down that every inhabitant of the Republic enjoys the right of petitioning the authorities and of joining in a meeting for *useful purposes*. The Constitution of the Province of Buenos Ayres establishes "the right of the inhabitants to meet in a peaceable way that does not violate public order (Art. 12) the Constitutions of all the other provinces having each an identical Article.

The fundamental laws of both the Nation and the Provinces thus assign a limit to the right of meeting and petitioning, and that limit is that they be of a peaceful nature. Art. 25 Cap. 5 of the Law of National Justice says:—"A meeting of citizens, no matter what their number, shall not be considered seditious, *if they are unarmed and preserve order*. The Constitutions of those nations from which ours is copied lay down that the *peaceable* exercise of both rights (petition and public meeting) is a 'sine qua non' for their enjoyment. The 1st Article of the Addenda to the Constitution of the U. States says:—"Congress can pass no Act restricting the right of the people to meet *peaceably*, and demand justice from the Government."

Therefore, no public assemblage of armed men can claim the right of meeting and petition which our laws accord.

The Argentine Constitution has not, in any of its Articles, granted the right to bear arms or even keep them in the house, and although the latter is tolerated here as in other free countries, such a right is purely individual in its very nature. To bear arms in public, to drill, organize and form an army of those so armed is exclusively an attribute of the Government in all countries where an organised society exists.

Thus the National Constitution only allows one army, the strength of which is annually determined by Congress, and which the President of the Republic commands as Commander-in-Chief, on sea and land, of all the forces of the Nation.

Art. 108 of the Constitution says that the provinces cannot establish Custom Houses, coin money, arm ships of war, or raise armies; and private individuals might as well be allowed to open Custom Houses or coin money as to raise armies.

In only one case does the Argentine Constitution refer to "the armed citizen" and give him the right to bear arms:—"Every citizen is bound to arm for the defence of the Country, in conformity with whatever Laws Congress may pass and the decrees of the National Executive.

In order to preserve liberty of suffrage, prevent coercion either by the Governments or the political parties, suppress violence and have the election decided solely by reason and the ballot, the last act of the Argentine Congress at the close of the session was to pass the Bill which prohibits the meeting of all armed forces, except the National army, until the new President assumes office. This Law was promulgated last October.

In its 1st Art. it prohibits not only the meeting but the calling out of the National Guards, even for drill, and this Law has been violated by those who meet publicly as armed volunteers, as, being Argentine citizens, they are National Guards, and as such prohibited from arming themselves and meeting.

For the foregoing reasons, in fulfilment of the Constitution and the Laws referred to, to preserve the peace of the country, to prevent coercion and violence at the Presidential election, and that this may be decided solely in a peaceable, patriotic and common sense way.

The President of the Republic, in full Cabinet Council, decrees.

Art. 1. Throughout the entire extent of the Republic, meetings of armed citizens, no matter what name they assume, are hereby prohibited, as laid down in the Act of Congress of 13th October 1879.

Art. 2. The Governors of Provinces are hereby charged with the execution of this decree, as the natural agents of the National Government in enforcing the Constitution and the laws of the Nation (Art 110 N.C.)

Art. 3. Let this be published, &c.

AVELLANEDA.
Benjamin Zorrilla.
Lucas Gonzalez.
V. de la Plaza.
Miguel Goyena.
Carlos Pellegrini.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 12th 1880

To the Minister of the Interior

When the electoral inscription opened, I authorised Y.E. to decide any difficulties that might arise solely by the letter of the Law, and reminded you that everything should be done to preserve the Inscription Committees (who are the judges in the matter) from all extraneous influences.

Y.E. duly reported to me on the subject in a Memoria which I have not seen published as yet, but infer that you are keeping it for Congress.

The elections are now at hand, and I beg of Y.E. to carefully study the electoral situation of the republic and propose any and every means within the province of the National Government which may conduce to the free exercise of the suffrage.

Y.E. will meet with every aid from your colleagues in the Cabinet, who are all animated with the same spirit.

Always your friend,
N. AVELLANEDA

WHEAT-GROWING 'AD INFINITUM.'

Mr Editor,

In to-day's issue of your journal I notice with much pleasure that another contributor, 'B.R.,' has taken up the matter of Mr Dillon's New Year's Gift to the President of this Republic, wherein the Commissioner General invites inquiry into the subject of continuous wheat-growing on the same soil and from the same seed. 'B. R's' letter shows that the raising of this question in your paper has not been done in vain and that at least one thinking mind has appreciated the few remarks I made concerning it in my letter of the 8th inst: I therefore trust that your readers will not reproach me with being affected with a certain complaint at which Juvenal hints in saying:—

Tenet insanabile multos
Scribendi cacoethes.

My object is simply to continue exciting public interest in this most important matter by observations based on facts and matured by experience, in order that those interested in the cultivation of wheat may more especially benefit by it.

In my late rambles in different parts of this province extending to Chivilcoy, Junin, Lincoln, Bragado, Domselaar &c., I have paid especial attention to the grains grown there and found.

Some good, more bad, some neither one nor t'other.

In fact the good had been grown on almost newly broken soil, whilst the bad and the indifferent were the produce of exhausted lands *i. e.* ground abused by continuous cultivation of the same corn on it. In speaking to one of the farmers who showed me what he termed 'a fair sample' of wheat, (which, however, I should consider was not weighing 42 lbs a bushel and therefore would be poor) I suggested to him the manuring of lands to obtain better results. He laughed, and asked me where I thought he should get the manure from? I noticed the sheep and cattle in their pens close by the homestead, and drew his attention to the fact that there was an enormous accumulation of manure, which, mixed with the straw (almost reduced to chaff by the primitive way of thrashing by means of mares' hoofs) would make a fair manure. He smiled again and drew my attention to the fact that he could not spare this as it was his fuel for the winter, nay, for every days use. I was rather baffled, but nevertheless I asked one more question. And what do you do with the bones of the animals you kill, and what with the ashes of your fire? He replied the bones we also use as fuel and the ashes of both we throw into ditches and cover over. And here he showed me behind his house various pits nearly filled in with such refuse, and others which had been covered over from time to time. I had learnt something new to me and left my friend still smiling, no doubt inwardly rejoicing that he had taught me a wholesome lesson, concerning 'political economy.'

To another man in Lincoln, who seemed to be fully aware of the state of affairs as far as the quality of his wheat was concerned, and who possessed a great array of steam machinery, I suggested the breaking up of new plots for wheat-growing. But, he seemed to dread the idea and was under the impression that it was only the 'season' that made the grain poor and light, would not believe in anything else, as he had grown maize for a much longer period on the same soil without change or without allowing the land to lay fallow, and always had an average crop.

I have also had the satisfaction of meeting with one or two sensible and practical men, who had not learnt their rudiments of farming in this country, and who are therefore fully aware of what is needed in wheat growing, and strive to employ it. I am convinced of their ultimate success. One of them, unfortunately, has had his crops destroyed by the locusts plague two or three successive seasons.

I fear, Mr Editor, that the great majority of those immigrants whose advent here you so very often hail as the arrival of so many more wheat-growers, are men who never have seen a wheat field in their life before. They would in all probability be more at home in the irrigation of land for the cultivation of rice, or the tilling of Indian corn, than grain of any other kind, I fear any remarks here would be made in vain to them.

If the Government wish to aid the wheat-growing classes more directly, let them revert to the 'ruse' of Franklin, who had recommended the higher cultivation of the soil to his countrymen, by the use of fertilizers, drawing their attention to the useful application of gypsum as such, and when he was laughed at, had mixed with cloverseed a quantity of gypsum to be sown in the midst of a field near his residence on the high-road. In time the clover spread, and where the gypsum had been mixed with seed sown, there appeared in dry luxuriant green the words 'Here is Gypsum sown.' The difference was so apparent, that everybody in future used gypsum as a fertilizer for the production of a good clover crop. I say, therefore let the Government of every province set apart a small plot of land to solve here by science for the benefit of the people, what Nature has done in the estuaries of many great rivers, and what scientific men have succeeded in accomplishing elsewhere. Practical example would go farther than a hundred theories.

Having kindly inserted the letters of two R's, allow me to introduce to your notice the now everywhere indispensable third one, I mean the one that stands for 'rithmetic.' It may be of use to some of your readers who look upon the other cultivation of their soil from a loftier point of view than that of the mere mechanical part of sowing and reaping.

The following is a table showing the amount of albuminous (nitrogenous) matter and starch contained in the various kinds of grains:—

	Albumen.	Starch.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wheat	16.52	56.25
Rye	11.92	60 61
Barley	17.70	38.31
Maize.....	13.65	77.74
Rice	7.40	86.21
Buck wheat	10 5	65 08

Next to barley, wheat is the greatest obstructor of the nitrogenous compounds of the soil. If we therefore suppose that every acre of land yields 12 bushels of wheat at 56 lb. per bushel, we deprive the soil on which such wheat was grown of about 118 lbs. of nitrogenous substances. Part of this may be supplied by the atmosphere, but the greater part must be replaced by the cultivator himself.

It must not be for one moment imagined that because the albumen is wanted the grain might grow equally large and heavy replacing the nitrogenous by carbonaceous substances and thus enable the grower to sell his produce all the same as a first-class article. Nature is not a cheat; her produce is always composed in the same proportions. Thus if the supply of the nitrogenous substances should fall short by one per cent. the grain will be lighter by about seven per cent., and so forth for every part that is missing. Starch and fibre producing substances are not likely to be wanting in the soil when we supply the nitrogenous compounds by manure.

In many parts of Europe a tenant farmer is obliged to sign an agreement with his landlord, to the effect that he will not part with any straw or manure from the estate which he is going to rent. In other leases clauses are inserted as to the quantity and quality of fertilizers which shall be used. These are all very fair and wise provisions, based on centuries of experience, and well worth the attention of the New World.

The want of fuel in this country which obliges the estanciero to burn what nature intended to go back to the soil as fertilizer is a slur on those who rule over these provinces, and who ought, at least, to profit by the experience of other countries. Why not compel every purchaser of Government land to plant so many trees for every acre he holds? Why not compel every man who cuts a tree to plant a new one in its place? Why not employ the soldiers stationed in various parts of the country at the planting? Nothing could afford them a more honorable occupation in time of peace than being employed for the public weal. These suggestions have all been carried out by some of the greatest and freest nations in the world, Great Britain, Holland, Germany, Austria, etc; why then have these wise measures been neglected here? Trees planted 50 years ago of almost any kind of wood would now form splendid forests to save this country millions and millions of money annually in various ways. It is not too late yet; although the present generation may not be a great gainer by a wiser policy in this direction, the rising generation will. A selfish and from hand to mouth policy is not worthy of a nation which aspires to be numbered amongst the great ones one of these days.

I have mentioned in former letters the utilization of slaughter house offal and bones as valuable wheat manure, but at present these items are either wasted or exported to Europe where, in spite of the first cost, freight and commissions, the farmer can afford to use them as manure for his corn crops and make a handsome profit, although he pays much more for his lands and his labour.

In hopes that my suggestions may do good in some quarters, I beg to remind those Powers that be

Hoc maximè officii est, ut quisque maximè
Opis indigeat ôta ei potissimum opitulari.

B. Ayres, Jan. 23,

A. R.

TIRO NACIONAL BUDGET

It is not necessary to fill our columns with a long state paper called a 'Veto,' to convey to our readers the last political novelty of Buenos Ayres. Foreigners who know anything at all of our political situation are aware that the split that existed between the Chambers and the Executive has grown to the dimensions of a ravine, and that in the whole body politic of the Republic there is not to be found a Quintus Curtius to leap into the gulf and thus restore the province and the nation to peace and quietness. The time may arrive when the right man will come to the right place, and, instead of jumping into the gulf himself, will save the state by pitching others into it and by a simple stroke put an end to all the political absurdities that afflict this fine country. Great men, they say, come on great occasions. We certainly have the occasions but we want the men. The scandals that are passing before our eyes are unknown to other countries. Our Legislature strikes at the Administration of public affairs by reducing its essential means of existence whilst our Executive strikes at every sentiment of respect for the law and authority of the land by winking at a military formation in our midst that foments the very dangers we all so ardently wish to avoid.

The Veto of the Provincial Government on the new budget law sent down by the Chambers would read an excellent state paper but for the bayonets of the Tiro Nacional that bristle in our streets and frighten the lives out of the lady passengers in our tram and railway cars; and the sympathy which all good citizens have for Governor Tejedor and his Ministers in their struggle with these Chambers is completely neutralized by the irritation they feel at the Government lending itself to such a dangerous and improper step as the Tiro Nacional business covers.

In every line of this state paper before us we find justice and common sense; and these legislators who passed this budget law are certainly exposed to the charge of seeking by means of seditious economy to upset the Government. The great erudition and political lore that every paragraph of this Veto breathes proves that our Provincial Cabinet have studied from cover to cover, Blackstone, Kent, Story etc. Pity it is that men so profoundly versed in political jurisprudence cannot find in these authors which they so lavishly cite some chapters condemnatory of the arming of the citizens in the midst of peace, and with no banner save party politics.

The Legislature, by means of this Budget law, suppresses the battalion called Guardia Carceles and the rural police; whilst, on the other hand, the Government creates a provincial force called Tro Nacional, that brigades every clerk in town and turns the very city into an encampment every Sunday and holiday. If the conduct of the Legislature demands the most expressive veto in abolishing the police and the agents for preserving order, possibly the conduct of the Government demands a still stronger public veto for organizing an armed body so calculated to create the very worst of all disorders.

But it is not the mere suppression of provincial soldiers and vigilantes this seditious budget aims at, but the very abolition of the country taxes, since the board of country tax collectors, which it took the Government so much time and trouble to create, is by this new Budget completely abolished. The non-payment of taxes since the world began has been the dream of the people, and the Legislature courts a camp popularity by shutting up the 'colecturias' and sending the directors about their business; but it is not by such measures that our legislators can ever gain public esteem. In former years, when there were no 'colecturias,' the provincial treasury lost millions by frauds, &c.; last year, due to the method and organization of these boards, only $24,700 m|c remained uncollected. With such figures before us the Governor's veto will be approved of by every upright and honourable citizen.

The Excise Taxes were the means counted on by Government to enable it to support several rising industries, but the Budget suppresses them, which deprives the Government of all such power; and the Chambers, according to Governor Tejedor, cannot by a mere negation abrogate these taxes; it must be done by special and express law. The police, which numbered under the previous Government 932 men' has been reduced to one-half, and the regiment for guarding the prisons abolished in toto, and turnkeys appointed instead; 21 officers or inspectors are also dismissed. The Legislature has fixed $160,000 m|c for public lighting, when with the strictest economy $200,000 m|c is spent; and the item for caring and shoeing the policemen's horses, that always cost the Government $100,000 m|c per annum, is now abolished in toto. Again, $540,000 is assigned for Moder and keep of horses, when last year it cost a $1,000,000; and $800,000 m|c for police uniforms, which always cost the Government $1,200,000. The present Government, with all its economy, had to disburse in the year $300,000 for telegrams, passages, &c.: the Legislature has fixed this item at only $150,000 m|c, and the item for printing, publications, &c., that last year was $220,000 m|c, is now put down at $100,000 m|c. Postage stamps are also reduced from $70,000 m|c to $26,000 m|c, and public works, that last year were fixed at four millions, are this year down to $200,000 m|c.

These reductions by the Chambers are summarized so:—

Colecturias	$330,000
Batallon Guardia de Carceles	2,631,000
Reducciones en Policia	6,200,000
Contr tos de Recision—Newman Medici y Ca	8,000,000
Servicio sobre 10,000,000 de titulos que deben entregarse a los mismos	2,000,000
Leyes especiales	3,500,000
Bonos municipales impagos 1879	4,500,000
id id 1880....	6,000,000
	$32,161,000

And to the foregoing must be added the following:—

Excise laws suppressed	14,000,000
1 par mil Contribucion Directa	8,000,000
	$22,000,000

Perhaps Governor Tejedor, in preferring to appeal to the patriotism of his fellow-citizens to attempting to carry on the Government on such an impossible Budget, adopts the right course; but we cannot lay aside his veto without thinking that, had there been no Tiro Nacional organisation, there would have been none of this 'presupuesto' blunder, and that if political error is mutual, so also should be the redress.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO

Rosario, 4th Feb.

Grasshoppers and straw-burning threshers, which have been our entertainment during a six days' excursion to the Candelaria and Railway colony wheat districts, will form the leading topics of this effusion, so if your readers do not like the first they can hop or skip it and go in for the threshing. Since our December trip rain has fallen every Sunday and holiday and on an average 9 times a month, but kindly ceased to drop when 'Pike's Peak' got ready for his excursion, and all the time we had glorious harvest weather when one sees

The sun to bed and to arise
Like some hot amourist with glowing eyes.

so if people want to rove in fine weather they had better inquire when we are on the move, to seize the opportunity when neither Macintoshes nor umbrellas will obstruct the carrying of glasses to the mouth and eyes; 'drink to me only with thine eyes' is all in my eye and must have been written by a Good Templar.

The morning of the 27th ult found us bright and early on the box seat of the Candelaria stage, sharing it with M. Jean Baptiste, a hornyhanded son of a hod carrier, who shrugged his shoulder at everything American and affirmed that the Argentine stage-coaches were much smaller than those of Paris. The maize, alfalfa, and garden sauce looked splendid for the first few miles on the route, and we called Jean Baptiste's attention to the height of some of the maize stalks, but he said he had seen much taller growing in Paris, and that the whole blessed Argentine Republic was not to be compared to the 'Faubourg de St Antoine;' after passing the Hiemendahl estancia some buzzards were gorging over the remains of a dead horse and we expatiated on the size and hideousness of the carrion bird to our companion, but he gesticulatingly affirmed that the Parisian buzzards were twice as hideous and ten times as large. We may not have altogether apprehended his meaning, as his Spanish reminded us of a 'down easter' speaking Hebrew with a Tipperary brogue.

On changing horses at Parfait's we learned that all the wheat about there had been threshed and turned out about 4½ fanegas to the square, mostly good wheat, 1200 fanegas of which were deposited in the galpon and for which the owner refused 11½ dollars offered to him by a buyer who had come out in the diligence. Here we were told that the grasshoppers were skirmishing near by, and that in Candelaria they were in great force.

The day being warm Baptiste dozed off to slumber and dream of Paris, and we got interested in Fitzgerald's life of Charles Lever, a grasshopper now and again banging against our blue goggles, when we were startled by Baptiste sputtering at the mouth; we extracted a monstrous grasshopper from his mouth, which the breeze had wafted there when he was snoring.

Before entering Santa Casilda we had counted 82 waggons loaded with wheat going in to Rosario, the average load being 13 fanegas. On arriving at the Administration buildings we found people busy receiving, drying, and despatching wheat. The self binding harvesters were all dismounted and stowed away in cases until the next season.

Don Manuel Castilla, the Administrator, estimates that the average yield of the Candelaria wheat crop this year will be about 4 to 4½ fanegas per square. The flax which was in flower upon our previous visit had seeded and produced a fine full, brilliant grain, which fact has induced various farmers to sow it next season. The active Justice of Peace, Don Jose Garriz, had organized an anti-grasshopper campaign, but as the other jurisdictions have not co-operated in the movement, it is labor lost, for in order to ensure success the war ought to be general and simultaneous all over the Republic, and if the Government does not take steps in that direction the future of Argentine agriculture is exceedingly problematical.

During the reaping season Don Carlos Casado petitioned for several hundred emigrants, to be occupied in harvesting, but the Government, which up to that date had forwarded emigrants from B. Ayres free of expense, to employers, discontinued that practice during the busy season, and now that it is over, it re-continues its former custom, and has forwarded to Candelaria upwards of three hundred persons, principally consisting of women and children, just at the season they are not required. Don Carlos Casado and the J.P. have accommodated as many as they possibly could, whilst the remainder are begging around. People think, Mr. Editor, that it is your duty to draw the attention of the Board of Emigration to this fact, as a great abuse exists somewhere. Emigrants arrive at the colony under the care of nobody, addressed to nobody, and knowing nobody, and the Justice of Peace has to order them back to Rosario, as he has no funds at his disposal to provide for them.

The machinists who were busy on reapers two months ago are now hammering at threshers, some twenty of which are operating in and about Candelaria. The plaza is not so lively as when the many harvest hands were here, but still a few loafers flourish, a gang of whom were gathered around a grocery gloating over the agonized amazement of the Neapolitan Esculapius of the colony, who having dismounted from his horse to visit a patient, had left the animal hobbled in the back yard, where some bucolic wag had tied the horse to a post unknown and unseen by the doctor. On unhobbling and re-mounting, Sawbones was astonished that his hitherto obedient Rosinante would not pass a given point; being short-sighted, he did not see the rope, and raved, spurred and whipped himself out of breath, amidst the guffaws of the jeering crowd, until a merciful hand unfastened the rope, let the victim ride off with his medical spine considerably elevated, brandishing a heavy whip at the scoffers, and bellowing out something awful about cats, although there was not a single representative of the feline race to be seen about the mews; in fact, one of the advantages of Candelaria, as a residence, is the scarcity of cats; one's sleep is never interrupted by their nocturnal muse, and Don Manuel Castilla, affirms that in the colony a boot-jack will wear a life-time, and he expects that his will go down as a heirloom to his grandchildren.

We met the doctor in the evening, who informed us that he receives most of his pay in produce, and that he will not sell his wheat until it reaches 14 dollars, and that he has contracted for the sowing of several squares of flax, for which he agrees to pay the cultivators 3½ dollars for all the seed produced; he does not believe in Liver Pads, but intends linseed poulticing suffering humanity 'ad libitum.' On the following day we drove with Mr Ward (not Artimus), the boss engineer of Mr H. B. Coffin, to see the threshers at work. The dog-cart was drawn by a typical mule who seemed to think he had started out for a 5,000 mile run, and did not care about wearing himself out the first day. Grasshoppers were thick as leaves in Vallambrosa, and were going through the maize fields swifter than self-binding reapers. About five miles brought us to a machine which was turning out 80 fanegas per diem of good wheat. The stack was large, and was averaging about 4½ fanegas to the square. Adjoining the stack was an extensive patch of maize and pumpkins. The grasshoppers had stripped the maize stalks bare and were finishing up on the pumpkins, the greater part of which were peeled of the green rind and shone as clear and white as the scalps of the baldheaded duffers who will sit in the pit of the Bowery for the shoeblacks and newsboys in the gallery to drop peanuts upon. We remember once seeing a bootblack drop his opera-glass from the 'gods' on the smooth and glossy pate of a denizen of the pit, said opera-glass being constructed of two soda-water bottles with the bottoms knocked off, and bound together with the cork wires.

The grasshoppers were of all sorts and sizes—creepers, hoppers and highflyers; on the remains of one pumpkin presenting a superficies of six square inches, I counted some 8 score baby grasshoppers of a bright emerald color and about the size of a ladybird. There were pumpkins that must have weighed from ten to twelve pounds, eaten down to the rind nearest the soil. As we left the stack which contained from five to six hundred fanegas of wheat, little did we imagine that within four hours nothing would be left of it but smouldering ember; but that anon. On the way back we met a gallant party of ladies and gentlemen in carriage and on horseback, on the road to Carcarañá; one of our mules became enraptured with the gay spectacle and came to a dead stop to witness it, and, even after the procession had passed, he turned his head round to watch it vanishing in the distance, as if he was taking the last fond look of some dear relations, and would not be persuaded to move on until Artemus got down with a little hatchet and cut a paraiso tree to admonish him. With ten such mules there would not be a single tree left standing in ten months.

Meeting Mr Coffin at the administration, we embarked in his Democrat waggon for Carcarañá. Along the route it was sad to see the devastation caused by the plaguey insect; thirty, forty and fifty squares of fields of maize entirely gobbled up: of the 4,000 squares of maize planted more than two-thirds have been already destroyed; and, as the grasshoppers still remain, perhaps the only vegetation left will be the foliage of the paraiso. Other threshers were at work along the line, and all reported the yield to be from 3½ to 5½ fanegas.

If Candelaria has a minimum of cats it has a maximum of dogs; at every house passed, seedy-looking mongrels would dart out to devour us, waggon and all, but they generally observed a wholesome caution for the hoofs of the gay and festive mules. At one stoppage, the nigh mule had fallen into a reverie, but upon having his hind legs too closely interviewed by a little yellow dog, kicked him clean over a haystack and relapsed into his former reverie as innocent as a lamb, which circumstance caused Mr Coffin to remember what the funny reporter of the *Cincinnati Enquirer* said—that he would run no foolish risks—if he was called to attend a dead mule's funeral he would do his weeping in front of the corpse.

Night had now come down and the fresh breeze made it something to be envied, as we rolled along at a rattling pace; then

The moon like a rick on fire,
Came rising over the dale.
And hee-haw on the road before us
Sang the Jerusal m nightingale.

At Carcarañá we found Mme. Magarau's hotel filled with Rosario visitors, who come out here in the hot weather to do the baths and drink milk fresh from the cow. The going to where the cows are milked and drinking the frothy fluid is voted the correct thing by the city 'swells;' they say it cures consumption, but I observed some of these consumption-curers putting a tolerably big stick in the medicine.

Early next morning Mr. Coffin was aroused by a peon knocking at his door in an excited manner, who on being admitted, imparted the intelligence that the large stack before mentioned had been totally consumed by fire. The news smacked of incendiarism, because two days before a fire had occurred in a straw-pile a few passes from the same spot, which did considerable damage to some sacks of wheat left there to be carted away. Mr. Coffin immediately departed for the scene of disaster, and we took a stroll about the village to see the effects of the hurricane that had occurred some days before. Mr. Coffin's galpon had been completely uncovered, the gale having lifted the zinc roof clean off and dumped it down on end, where it went to smithereens. The wall of the engine-house of Soames's granary had been blown down, and fences and trees knocked into cocked hats. We visited one of Mr. Soames's threshers near town, which is doing wheat of 3½ to the square. In the afternoon we repaired to the great institution of Carcarañá, the public baths, which are situated on the river bank, close to the mill, from the run of which they are supplied with water. A plain brick building, partially roofed, divided into three compartments, each containing a bath 8 feet square by 4½ deep, fed by an 8-inch pipe, constitutes Carcarañá Spa. The water can be turned off and on at the pleasure of the bather, who may remain one half-hour for the price of one real. The baths are much frequented in summer, and several families were awaiting their turn as we emerged therefrom, but the 'hoi polloi' prefer the open river. There are always vehicles ready to convey the public from the village to the baths, and if any traveller has an hour to spare he will find them a treat, and vote us a good fellow for reminding him.

The mill was running new wheat which yields from eight to nine arrobes to the fanega of first-class flour that brings 12 dollars the 200 lb. sack on the spot. About 5 p.m. a cloud of grasshoppers, about five miles in width, commenced to fly over Carcarañá, from the East to the West, which lasted until sundown. In the interval another and lesser cloud, flying lower, came from the opposite direction and settled down to serious business on all the maize fields and gardens around. In about ten minutes the boughs of trees encircling Mr Soames's house were literally bending beneath the weight of the low cusses, and it was out of the question to move about comfortably, as every second they dashed 'kerslap' against your nose or eye, and were raising Old Harry promiscuously. A few boys endeavoured to scare them away with the empty kerosene and cracker can-can music, but on Friday morning the

insects were so multitudinous that the musicians hung their harps on the willow trees and sat down and wept in despair. Accompanying Soames in a 14 mile ride over to the Quintana estate, where one of his threshers was stationed; the grasshoppers actually covered every foot of the road.

The stack under operation was yielding a trifle over five fanegas to the square. The driver of the engine owns a farm in the Candelaria Colony, which in 1875 produced a wheat crop of 22 fanegas to the square and only returned 4 fanegas this year. On our first excursion to the wheat districts, about ten days before the reaping commenced, the grain looked splendid everywhere and farmers were unanimous in predicting a yield of from 10 to 13 fanegas per square. We have vainly endeavoured to get a satisfactory reply to the question why did such a magnificent display of stalks and ears turn out so poor a yield of grain—in short, why did it

Make the promise to the ear
And break it to the hope?

Some say the cause was grasshoppers, others the drought, more the unseasonable frosts, and a few say it was slovenly husbandry. We opine the latter has a good deal to do with it, for the farmers are all loafing about; and in our many miles of travel we have not seen an acre of ground being ploughed; everything is left to the last moment, and naturally dirty, mudy fields are the result. Mr. Hope, whom we met at Candelaria, the greatest oracle among agriculturists in the province of Santa Fè, is of the opinion that this province is not a wheat country and that the soil is only adapted to oats and barley, and that D. Carlos Casado perpetrated a stupendous blunder when he transformed his estancia into an agricultural colony.

Words from such a source ought to be well pondered, as Mr. Hope is universally acknowledged to be gifted with more practical experience and scientific training than any other gentleman in the province, and perhaps in the Plate. He does not form a desponding view of the future if his fellow grangers will only educate themselves up to his standard, and is preparing an exhaustive work on the subject, to replace the hitherto useless treatises and newspaper articles that have been in vogue.

The Quintana estate will quadruple the number of acres under wheat next season. On the return another machine of Soames's was passed which was turning out about 4 fanegas to the square. The wheat contained about ten per cent wild oats, and the sheaves were so full of thistles that the men experienced great trouble in feeding the machine The grasshoppers are doing a Land Office business everywhere we roam, and at night we reach Mr. Soames's rancho to find the trees stripped as bare as a penny-a-liner's purse, only the paraiso foliage remaining. Mr. Thomas's quinta was, and Mr. Fuller's maize is, a burst up community, and the green bar of the Italian tricolor flying over a 'pulperia' is hanging by a shred. This is a bad country for the Fenians; the green above the red is plumb played out here. On Saturday afternoon we went to a farm where a machine had just finished a five square stack, the total product of which amounted to 18½ fanegas with 15 per cent. wild oats. On the December trip a peach orchard on this farm was in admirable condition, and now it was anguish to behold the erewhile beautiful spot; the trees were systematically stripped of bark, leaves, and fruit, and it was a weird sight to scan acres of trees with nothing but the pink peach stones adhering to the boughs. All the way back to the village the grasshoppers, having gobbled the foliage, were barking the tender branches of the cinacina, poplar, and willow trees, and were going for the wild castor-oil plant. Everybody wants the Government to devise some plan to exterminate the grasshopper plague. Mr. Soames thinks the best plan would be to offer a cash premium of so much an arroba for the eggs and saltones; others entertain divers methods, but most consider it the 'to be or not to be' of agricultural progress. Soames has some 1200 fanegas stored in the granary, having already shipped 8000 fanegas to Rosario; and employs 40 waggons continually bringing wheat in. On this afternoon another portentous cloud of grasshoppers passed over, travelling up the line.

On the following morning while waiting for the upward bound train, I discovered that there was a manufactory of 'pomitos' in the village, which has already despatched 8,000 dozen for this and the upper provinces, and yet Porteños affirm we are not civilised up here. The railroad seems poorly patronised to-day and we share a car seated for 60 with Mr. Sarti, the genial agent for Bieckert's beer in this province. The day is very close and we mutually sample his merchandise which goes far to make the Rosario vale of tears a paradise in the canicular months. Mr. Sarti's despatch in the warm weather amounts to 420 barrels of choppe or draught beer, and 800 dozen export beer in bottle. Evil tidings s read fast and increase on the route; at Correa a hosier was relating to the multitude that when the wheat stack aforementioned was burnt Mr. Coffin's machine and engine were consumed by the flames. Along the line very few stacks remain to be threshed, and two or three machines are running. On arriving at our terminus, Cañada de Gomez, the bruit ran that besides the stack and machinery three men and two oxen had perished in the flames. Winter and Co.'s two-run mill was producing good flour from the new crop, and Mr. Winter exhibited a sample of Tortugas wheat, the best I have seen this year, that was selling for seed at 15 dollars the fanega. The obliging station-master, Mr. Miller, informed me that he had despatched 1500 tons of wheat from his station of this season's crop. Returning by the 6 p.m. train the grasshoppers were seen in clouds before reaching Correa. At Carcarañá we meet Mr. Coffin and tell him to what prodigious dimensions the burning of the wheat stack has attained to, but he was not surprised a bit, as a friend from Rosario had brought a bulletin stating that the fire had spread 6 miles and burnt up the whole of the Candelaria village.

That rather came over us, and we took a stroll beneath the stars before turning in; forgetting it was Carnival season, we were most suddenly awakened from our political meditations by the contents of a bucket of water being dashed over our new, five dollar tile from the vigorous hands of a buxom beauty as black as the ace of spades, who on being reprimanded only added insult to injury by begging our pardon and saying she thought it was her uncle! Some of the famous Carcarañá baths are to be deprecated.

On the way back to Rosario few stacks were standing and the grasshoppers were not seen after leaving San Geronimo.

To resume, it is almost a unanimous opinion that the average yield will not pass 4½ fanegas per square, principally consisting of 'chuso' wheat, which is worth from 9 to 11 dollars, fair wheat worth from 11½ to 13, and a few choice lots which bring as high as the fancy dictates. Three-fourths of the maize crop has been devoured; the peach crop is a thing of the past; garden produce, especially cabbages has been almost entirely gobbled up, and genuine Habanas are rising in price; some farmers have nothing left but beans and potatoes to winter on, and cry out for the *Standard* to put on its war paint and go for the powers that be until they organise a war of extermination against the grasshopper.

The weather was charming all the trip, and the people met (all but that nigger girl) more so, and we shall not soon forget the wholesouled hospitality of old friends and new acquaintances.

Pike's Peak.

Feb. 11th.

On the 3rd of February 1852 the ominous power of Rosas was annihilated, and this day is consequently a venerated anniversary. But I question very much if another event, which happened also on a third of February, was not fraught with more momentous and universal results. On the 3rd of this month the people of San Lorenzo celebrated with all possible pomp and enthusiasm the sixty-seventh anniversary of the combat of San Lorenzo, when General, then Colonel San Martin, with a couple of hundred of his afterwards immortal Mounted Grenadiers, defeated the Spanish force that had attempted a landing at that point. The pine tree under which the wounded chief reposed after the battle still stands green and healthy; under it was placed the bust of the great Argentine warrior, crowned with wreaths, and it was saluted by the fire of a battalion of infantry. Here the panegyric was pronounced by the Prior of the old Monastery. The little town was decked with flags, and large numbers of people from Rosario joined in the festivities.

The importance of the passage of arms, on the banks of the Paraná, on the 3rd of February 1813, has not been sufficiently understood by Argentines, who prefer rather to glorify their great victories. But an historical writer would be more inclined to place the combat of San Lorenzo in the list of the Decisive battles of Nations. Creasy, in his admirable work on the Decisive Battles of the World, leaves Austerlitz, Jena, Marengo, Hohenlinden aside, and describes the comparatively insignificant affair of Valmy, where Dumouriez and Kellerman checked the advancing troops of Prussia and Austria, as the decisive battle of the long period of French conquest; for it was on that day the raw Carmagnole contingents learnt for the first time that they could withstand the shock of veteran troops. As Alison says: 'From the cannonade of Valmy may be dated the commencement of that career of victory which carried their arms to Vienna and the Kremlin.' In the same manner the brilliant and successful attack of a handful of raw militia on the veteran soldiers of Spain, gave birth to the valour, enthusiasm, and patriotism that carried the Argentine flag across the Andes and for ever destroyed Spanish domination in South America. The combat of San Lorenzo was the Valmy of the Argentine War of Independence.

Carnival has come and, thank goodness, has gone. In Rosario it was played with a good deal of spirit; that means to say that the trade in pomitos was exceedingly brisk, and that there are few young men who have not spent a month's salary in the edifying fun of squirting scented and unscented water at the fair sex, who apparently seemed to enjoy it. 'Chacun á son gout.' About twenty squares of the city were adorned with arches of gas, which made the streets as light as day; and a dozen 'comparsas', in all imaginary and unimaginary costum s, swarmed about the carriages and their brilliant occupants, vieing with each other who should enjoy the felicity of the most thorough drenching.

The idea of the most orthodox of correspondents being able to write anything sensible at this time is simply ridiculous. If you carefully examine these sheets you will perceive blots in all directions; the fact being that while writing, I am obliged to suffer every now and then a shower of Frangipani, that not only makes my words run into one another but my ideas also. One ought to say that on Ash Wednesday Carnival should cease; but what if one's stock of pomitos should not be exhausted on Tuesday night? The inference is ineludible.

The weather has been and continues to be excessively hot. We are becoming used to a hundred in the shade. Three weeks have passed without rain, and the new moon made her appearance this morning looking as if she would be all the better for a glass of Bieckert. People begin to look about for palpable effects from the appearance of the Comet, and a great drought is the first thing predicted. Why don't Mr. Gould introduce us in a regular manner to this celestial visitor, who still persists in keeping his head under his tail, like a huge ostrich? Is it a Mr. Beiler, or Mr. Donati, or Mr Hailey, or is he a perfect stranger in these parts? He has a most wonderful appendage; almost as long as Mr. O'Connell's tail. I took out my pocket tape line the other night, and measured it: thirty seven and a half degrees; less a few inches.

Chronometers were made to keep time. The Spanish schooner Cronometro has proved herself to be from a good maker. She left this port in the middle of August with a cargo for Barcelona. She made a good voyage, loaded in the same port for Rosario, and made the trip from Barcelona to Buenos Ayres in 46 days.

Although, as a rule, I do not meddle with politics, still I should be glad now and then to be able to add a little of that spicy condiment to my letters. Your Montevidean correspondent varies the tenor of his letters with agreeable chat about political affairs. But here in Rosario, apart from the daily editorials *in re* Tejedor and Roca, politics do not enter into the daily life of this cosmopolitan community. In fact the daily papers scarcely meddle with politics. The editors would open their eyes were they able to read this, but it is no less true Eulogium of one man and abuse of another is about the extent of our editors' knowledge in the science of politics. There are reports of Mr. Bayo resigning the Gefatura in Rosario. As he is a staunch Roquista, his being removed from the command of this Department at this moment would give us a peep into the hand of Dr. Iriondo. He is very close this Governor of ours, but I think he will back the dark horse, if he is called Irigoyen. Dr. Iriondo has an intuitive faculty of knowing on which side his bread is buttered.

W. P.

MONTEVIDEO.

(*Our own Correspondent.*)

11th Feb.

The Carnival feasts have passed. Too many feast days by at least two. The rejoicings were very meagre, the people being evidently inclined to saving useless expense. The street ornaments, though limited to the 18th July Street, the Independence and Constitution squares and intervening space, surpassed, in good taste, those of last year, though the latter were more costly. The first-named square is a splendid large place, large enough, in fact, to hold twenty thousand people, and it was very well, neatly and tastefully decorated, with the usual pillars and poles, garlands, flags, standards, wreaths, medallions, transparent paper lamps of variegated colours and other ornaments; but gas light was not employed, for economy's sake I presume. The fire-works last night were most tasteful, and reported by some travellers as good as they had seen in Europe. The masquerading part of the games was anything but choice, or even numerous: in the 'corso' display they were mostly all dressed in the negro garb, and as sailors and sailors' wives, the best one being a gang of negro planters, which was numerous and very appropriately got up as Cuban planters; and a gang of sailors with all their usual paraphernalia of oars, hooks, rudders, tillers, cutlasses, dressed in blue and carrying anchors, chains, (no ships,) and the unavoidable standard covered with wreaths and other showy ornaments. There were altogether, perhaps, twenty gangs or 'comparsas' in the 'corso' with the usual accompaniment of bands of music, equestrians, etc. The 'corso' was accompanied by numerous masqueraders in carriages, in very good style, and I noticed among them one dressed personifying Napoleon III., another Beaconsfield and other characters which were very good. One fellow presented himself on stilts and called much attention. A large waggon, appropriately decorated, exhibited a gang of 'idiots,' and in my very humble opinion it was the only contrivance that showed good sense. I did not see this time any of the usual gangs of Turks, Greeks and Mahomedans, which were usually confined to the poorer classes of masqueraders. The Oriental garb seems neglected, though it used to form a component part of the games. Some few Arabs mounted on good steeds and dressed like the modern Moors were in good taste. These were not among the 'corso' I think. But, strange as it may appear, no masqueraders came forth in the picturesque garb of the South American Indians of the old time; not your modern Pampa Indians but the Guarani and Churrua Indians with their ostrich feather head-dress, buck-skin boddices and other skin garments, the Peruvian and Mexican Indians with their beautiful variegated colours of feathers, their bows and arrows and pretty leggings; even the North American Indians with their strongly marked features, war paint, skin-dress and tomahawk, though less fanciful than the garb of the South American Indian, is a very pretty dress for such exhibitions. The ancient Cavalier garb is also neglected. In fact, there was an evident want of good taste in the present year's demonstration, which shows that the more refined class of society did not partake much in the display.

The committee of management was composed of gentlemen whom no one seemed to know; but they evidently wished to please, and studied well the effect of their presentation.

I understand the whole affair was got up by the police at the Government expense, but I imagine that there is some exaggeration in this, got up by the opposition party in order to show the extravagance of expenditure; and I feel confirmed on this point, to a certain degree, when I remember that the 'cedulillas' or public raffles, got up for the Carnival days, licenses for masquerading, fines, and other similar resources, give very large amounts to the police, and these moneys are all employed in defraying the public feasts. Still, for all the beauty of the games, Carnival is a thing that should be energetically condemned the same as the bull-figuts, as it brings about many disorderly habits among the people at large, useless expenditure in the family circles in times of penury and want, and very evil consequences to many poor girls led astray by temptation, opportunity or compulsion. It is shown by statistical demonstration, published by the board of the Public Infant Asylum, that nine months after such feasts the children left at the 'torno' of the asylum and delivered thereby to public charity are exceedingly great in number, which shows that these long feasts and consequent disorder are a source of immorality and should be condemned as the ancient Bachannal Games which they perpetuate. Modern civilization, though unfortunately accompanied by many vices of different kinds, tends with reason to condemn such games as the bull-fights, and Carnival sports, which perpetuate the ancient disorderly sports of a semi-barbarous people.

I have nothing new worthy of record. Everything is quiet, and though slowly recovering from the protracted crisis we have been labouring against, still evidently advancing towards a better state of things as far as the general industry of the country is concerned, especially looking to its future welfare. Still, I do not like the aspect of politics; the strong or energetic system of Government existing seems to find very serious opposition in the mind of the leading men of the various political parties, and they are working just as energetically to thwart the Government by every means in their power, condemning every measure taken, good or bad, and discouraging enterprize. The Government has done many good things but for all that, not one of the political parties of the country is in its favour, or supports it. The Government stands by itself supported by its bayonets, and I think the result of this political system, for all the advantages it has had in favor of many very sensible reforms and economical measures which have been productive of credit to the administration, will not be everlasting in good effects. The people cannot bear a strong Government, which they construe into downright tyranny, into something approaching a Government similar to Rosas's. No doubt a great deal is exaggerated, but there are things passing which require to be put a stop to, and are a natural consequence of the limited responsibility of such a system.

In private news I have little to say. Mr Carrick, managing partner of Messrs Proudfoot Hall and Co., is retiring from the business and has had his furniture sold. There was a match played yesterday at the Cricket ground. I was not present.

Ralph.

CARNIVAL IN MONTEVIDEO

Fate did her worst to the Plate when she gave to it two cities, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. Roll them both into one and you make a capital worthy of the Estuary. Had the Spaniard as much foresight as enterprise, there would have been but one capital, as there should have been but one nationality, for the whole basin of the Plate. Uruguay and Paraguay are geographical members of the Argentine Confederation. Rosario should be at the Boca or Ensenada, and Montevideo and Buenos Ayres united at the mouth of the great river, its matchless London, Paris, or New York. Situated as things are now, Montevideo cannot possibly grow larger, as it is already, to use a familiar saying, 'too big for its boots;' and Buenos Ayres, that possesses all the elements of great growth, lacks the sea, salt water baths, rocks, sandy beach and that charming picturesqueness which even in the absence of trade or employment invite people to reside there.

But it it was an error to make two cities instead of one great capital, an error which is now beyond all correction, at least we might profit by the experience and avoid making two Carnivals where one is sufficient.

There should be but one Carnival at the mouth of the Plate, and let Porteños and Orientals take their turn in its celebration. The Corso in Montevideo on last Sunday evening was about the most one-horse affair we, Peris of Calle Florida or Victoria! ever beheld. The Calle 18 de Julio and the Plaza Independencia were most beautifully and artistically decorated, with double aisles of wreathed arches the whole way out, but the Corso was so ridiculously short that it is evident the Orientalas consider this costly procession unnecessary to the amusement. Thus, whilst the street decorations of Buenos Ayres were inferior to Montevideo, its Corso was as long as the tail of the Comet when compared with the Oriental turn-out. The splendour of the women in the few private carriages that rolled down Calle 18 de Julio, the exquisite colour and taste of their fancy head-dresses, and the graceful elegance with which they repelled the crowds that stormed the carriages with pomos and comfits formed, indeed, a most attractive scene. At night these decorated streets were almost as thronged as the Calle Florida of Buenos Ayres, but the rest of Montevideo was a desert. Down Calle 25 de Mayo and around the Hotel Oriental not a soul was to be seen, and it appeared to us that the population of the city was about sufficient to fill the new Plaza and crowd the 18 de Julio to the Plaza Cagancha. Nothing more. At the English Club there was scarcely a member to be seen; it looked as deserted as Madame Calzetta's Island in mid winter. The Policia in the Plaza shone with a gassy resplendence, the Arms of the Patria being particularly bright. We met General Latorre on foot, with a couple of officers, elbowing through the crowd, and but for a friend should never have recognized him; he looks as young as Arias, but much taller, and jostled through the crowd with an easy gait that showed conscious power.

In the way of pomitos there was nothing at all of the trade going on down there that one notices here; the pomitos seemed to be larger and cheaper than those sold in Buenos Ayres. The lottery vendors laid by their 'billetes' and took to selling pomos; but, spite of all the demand and consumption, we heard that many cases lay in the Custom-house, and will probably have to remain over for next year. As for the Montevidean 'comparsas', the attempt was even worse than the Corso. The less said about them the better. The policia edict stopped all political or religious skit. There were no priests, nuns or presidents allowed, and, although some of the figures on the painted posts were, the least to say, indecent, we think we must admit that in Montevideo there was much less license than that tolerated even in the best streets of Buenos Ayres. All the ball-rooms at midnight were crowded; the ladies were, for the most part, in simple white muslins, and dancing was kept up till daylight. Unfortunately, one very sad affair occurred on Sunday night which spread a gloom. Mr Fabian Gomez, whose yacht, ready to sail for Europe, lay in the harbour, took a stroll with Mr Haymes to have a look at what was going on. Mr Gomez, in playing with a lady, happened to sprinkle the face of a man passing by, who at once resented it by giving Mr Gomez a blow on the head that knocked him down. Mr Haymes at once came to Mr Fabian Gomez's assistance, but, as he stooped to lift him, he received a stab which it is feared will prove fatal, as the doctors say the knife reached the lungs.

In the way of water throwing we saw nothing of it. On Monday people, up to a certain late hour, could walk through any of the streets without being ever molested by a pomo. There was nothing of the carnival 'furioso' that characterizes Buenos Ayres. The crowds going out in the tramways to bathe at Pocitos were wetted only by the briny waves that lash the beach; shops and tiendas were open, and until the afternoon even ladies could go about without being, as in B. Ayres, soaked to the skin. It requires no very profound observation to remark the distinctive lines between the two peoples. The Orientals conform to custom in keeping up carnival, but the Argentines enter 'con amore' into the sport, which needs no custom for its commemoration. In carnival sport Montevideo supplies more spectators, Buenos Ayres more actors; the mask, the domino and the pomito fit the Argentine better than the Oriental; whether this national distinction is due to custom, or manners, or Government, or politics, we must leave to the decision of the few who care to study deep the question. Orientals are not Argentines, neither in sentiment or amusement, Montevideo is infinitely more European than B. Ayres, and its history affords standpoints to judge the value of the adjective.

THE SITUATION.

President Avellaneda's manifesto is the first step taken by the Nat. Government to check the rather extraordinary state of things in this city; and although, when this document first made its appearance, excited politicians predicted immediate trouble, forty-eight hours have now elapsed without any further demonstration than that of an unarmed procession before the Governor's hall door, which is, in fact, an adhesion to the very edict against which they so demonstratively protest.

Party politics are so very bitter that it is almost impossible to offer an opinion that will not offend either side; but we certainly think it is high time that General Mitre should return from the camp, if for no other purpose than to remind his 'co-religionarios' of his oft-told precept that *the worst government is better than the very best revolution*: an aphorism which some of the writers of his newspaper seem to have forgotten.

The blue ruin that awaits this country in the event of the slightest attempt at revolution should nerve both Governor and President to every possible effort to repress it. President Avellaneda has already in his Manifesto played his part, and it is to be seen now what step to rescue the country from the catastrophe will be adopted by Governor Tejedor, whose sound good sense is worth more to the country at present than the whole stock of Remingtons in it; and we trust more to the brains of the Governor and to his patriotism than to the efforts of his party to extricate us from a situation which only the gravest political errors could have produced.

Yesterday morning the *Nacion* published on the same sheet the Edict of the National Government prohibiting the assemblage of armed citizens and the Edict of the Committee of the Tiro Nacional summoning the Volunteers to meet on next Sunday. Now we merely point to this to show that in no other country would such a thing be allowed. Had President Hayes put his signature to the Manifesto we have all read, there would not be found throughout the whole Union a paper to print, in the same breath, a notice in direct contravention of that Manifesto; not that North American editors have not equally strong party questions politics, &c., but that an innate respect for authority and law exists in that country which we want here. If the Province of Buenos Ayres or the Argentine Republic apprehends new dangers, possibly those dangers are due more to the pens of her editors than the rifles of her Volunteers.

In no other country under the sun is revolution more written up than in B. Ayres. Day after day we have the same dangerous teaching read in every household, and can we wonder at the result? A strong Opposition party is the very life of free institutions; without it the liberties of the people would be endangered; but when that Opposition, instead of guarding our liberties imperils them—when open sedition is preached in our midst and the trade and credit of the country jeopardised by inflammatory articles, the Opposition that is parent of such abuse becomes alike as impolitic as inconvenient.

The wording of President Avellaneda's Manifesto is so excellent and temperate—the appeal he makes to the patriotism and common sense of his fellow-citizens is so just—that we should be slow to think the paper in question will not produce the very best effect. All parties must admit that some step was called for, and it would be difficult to point out a wiser or more patriotic measure than the one in question. Many supposed that the town would be declared in a state of siege; others thought that a decree aimed purely against the Tiro Nacional would be published, but the President, who seems to thoroughly understand the character of the people he rules, has resorted to neither such measure, but in a mild and ably-written Manifesto appealed to the people themselves to aid him in carrying out the existing laws without framing new ones.

The intellectual Argentine in studying the situation of his country will strip it of accessories and abolish mere pretexts. The present critical position of the country owes less to Tejedor, Roca, the Chacarita army or Tiro Nacional, than to its growing prosperity and advancement.

The subject is a very severe one, and dates back from the political formation given to the country after Pavon. We, however, who have such faith in the future of the nation, cannot stop to dwell on the error; and if men who figure as statesmen cannot awaken to facts and truths, the Juggernaut car of Argentine progress will crush them beneath its wheels.

Nothing is really more astonishing than that in a city such as Buenos Ayres, where the foreign commerce is positively everything—where banks and warehouses, shipping, railways, &c., are held, owned and enjoyed by foreigners—in an acute crisis such as that through which the country is now passing, the foreigner should be a perfect nonentity, and a mute witness of scandals which, by the merest representation of those interests, might have been avoided.

It is not necessary for a foreigner to be a Roquista or Tejedorista, a Mitrista or Avellanedista, to throw his influence into the neutral scale which hangs between both parties, and which, if used to effect by the foreigners in the Plate, would very soon decide for Argentines questions which they themselves are unequal to.

Every foreigner in B. Ayres—every *Gringo* in the Plate—will admit that it is more than a scandal, it is a humiliation, that the fate, the prospects and the future of this splendid country should hang on a *single name*. Argentines, Porteños and foreigners are at best but a pack of serfs when such a state of things is tolerated. If the name of any man threatens the country with trouble, or disunion, or revolution, then that name should be rubbed out from the list and another supplied; and whether in the public plaza or in the counting-house, in the streets, or at the club, the opinion of foreigners in the present emergency is unanimous: Ours be the task to give it expression, to promulgate it, to declare it throughout the nation, high and low—

Roca and Tejedor must both resign

Those men whose vaulting ambition retards the progress, the well-being and the future of the country—those men, we say, should sink party motives, use no coercion, but leave the question untrammelled to the decision of the public voice.

The only political party which foreigners can legitimately join in the Plate is that of *Peace and Progress*, and whatever candidate starts up that compromises that programme should be opposed to the last by the foreigner. It must be evident to every one that political frenzy has risen to such a height that, if some neutral element is not employed, if some third party does not interfere, we shall have rivers of blood in our streets, and a miserable fratricidal street strife that will ruin our fair name abroad and put the country back to its status before Cepeda.

The affair at the Capitania on Friday night should be a warning to both parties: the few particulars that it merits we give at foot. It calls for remarks that would reflect severely on both parties, and points to a political degradation which the able pen of Sarmiento in his letter in the *Nacional* so clearly defines. Mutiny, treason and insubordination should be condemned by Argentines of every political colour.

The opinion of foreigners is that General Roca should resign, an opinion based on the sad political state of things which his candidature has provoked. A meeting is to be held in the Plaza 25 de Mayo to-day at 2 o'clock, and we understand that all are invited to attend. The measure is a good one, we suppose, but many, no doubt, will decline to attend owing to the very disturbed state of the city.

Meanwhile, it is useful that politicians of every party should know the unanimous vote of foreigners in the matter. Roca, personally, is as good a man as any other in the Republic, but, politically, his name is objectionable; it means disorder, revolution and bloodshed. The Swiss guard at the Capitania perished last night on account of Roca. Three thousand Tiro Nacionales and five thousand troops of the Line all stand this moment ready to fight it out, when a mere telegram announcing that General Roca fell into the river and was drowned would make us all shake hands and be friends. 'Tis really too bad.

The peace and happiness of a country such as this vast Republic—the welfare and property of two millions of people—the status of our markets—the values of our properties—all hang on a single name—and yet we call ourselves republicans! It is a slur on our nationality, an impeachment of our institutions; and not ten thousand Rocas are enough to answer to an indignant people for the present wretched state of the country. The following are the particulars of the 'motin' at the Capitania:—

On Friday evening the city presented an anxious aspect; the people were running to and fro, clustering at street-corners and rapidly disappearing. Gloomy forebodings were in the minds of all. A little past 10 p.m. a rumour spread like wild-fire that something serious had happened, and shortly afterwards some shots were heard near the Paseo Julio. Some thought it was a struggle between Rifleros, Bomberos, Tiros Nacionales and some soldiers of the Line; others anticipated an attack on the Comisaria 1ª—but the truth turned out to be of a more serious kind. About forty marines from the ironclad El Plata, stationed in the Ayundantia of the Port, had mutinied, taken arms and shot the sentinel on watch. They had not time to seize all their Remingtons, as a voice loudly announced the approach of their commanding officer with a body of men, and then a general stampede ensued. Once in the streets the mutineers dispersed in various groups through the 25 de Mayo, Plaza Victoria, Cuyo, Corrientes and Parque. Some policemen attempted to stop one of the groups, and firing resulted on both sides. The police soon received reinforcements, but the mutineers had disappeared. A group of ten or twelve was arrested by the police, and whilst marching towards the Policia they managed to escape after a hard struggle, aided by some of their companions who came round by Calle Cuyo. In the struggle a policeman and a marine were wounded. Patrols were despatched in all directions to seize the marines, but all the researches proved useless. They had all eclipsed themselves. The whole night long the Rifleros, &c., were under arms, and it is miraculous how the marines escaped the watchful eyes of these vigilant bodies.

If there are some scenes that baffle all description and must be witnessed to be understood—if there are moments when political frenzy reaches a pitch that sober reason is defeated—if there are periods in the life of a nation as in that of an individual when everything assumes a deeper gloom, and hope deceives—then we fear we must admit that Sunday's demonstrations in this city rank in these categories. In an experience of Buenos Ayres that spans a quarter of a century, chequered by revolution, rebellion, invasion, civil war, siege and state of siege, we thought we had witnessed every political throe to which a young nation is exposed; but the affair of Sunday dwarfs everything; for whilst the splendid turn out of the Tiro Nacional must naturally enlist one's sympathy for the cause they so defiantly represent, the night entry of the troops of the Line, through the very heart of the city, displayed a decision on the part of the National Government which astonished everyone.

The whole affair reminded one so much of the last insurrection of the people in the first great French Revolution (11th Vendemiaire) that it seemed like history repeating itself. The decree of the Convention ordering the immediate dissolution of the electoral parties in Paris, which was resisted by the Paris National Guard, was in truth Avellaneda's manifesto and decree ordering the disarmament and resisted by the Tiro Nacional; and we only wanted another Napoleon Bonaparte to bring in the Artillery from the Chacarita and mount the pieces in Calle Florida and plazas to perfect a scene perhaps the greatest of all standpoints in French history. Luckily the terrible defeat of the sections in Paris had not to be enacted in this city, but we were on the edge of an abyss on Sunday when two thousand two hundred armed Porteños marched through the Plaza Victoria in defiance of the very Government whose members were assembled within a stone's throw, in the Plaza 25 de Mayo; and again a few hours later when, but for the admirable patriotism and presence of mind of Rufino Varela, Santiago Calzadilla, and a few others, the assembled crowd in the Plaza Victoria would have attempted to stop the National troops as they marched through to their barracks.

The excitement in the city defies all description. At daybreak on Sunday it was known that in the night the whole National army at the Chacarita had marched to Palermo and occupied the grounds of the Tiro Nacional and Hippodrome. All the police, etc., of Flores and other suburban juzgados were at once dispatched to Santa Catalina, where, according to general report, Col. Lagos had assembled one thousand men, chiefly from the corrales and southern outskirts. At noon the Tiro Nacional men began to assemble at their various cuarteles; the streets were crowded with civilians hurrying to and fro with rifles, and mounted police carrying swords and rifles. At one o'clock the Tiro Nacional men began to assemble at the Plaza Lorea, and at half-past one they formed in rank and began their march. All the shops were closed, but the streets were crowded with sight-seers. Colonels Campos and Arias and another headed the procession on horseback, and many young men of some of the best families, dressed in the Tiro tunic and with splendid swords galloped through the streets, either the bearer of despatches or to make way for their comrades on march.

All the balconies and windows and azoteas of Calles Victoria and Rivadavia were crowded. The various armed companies and many companies without arms, in whose ranks we noted some of our most respected fellow-citizens, marched down Calle Victoria, turning into Peru, down Florida to Cuyo, up San Martin, the Plaza and Bolivar, down Moreno, in front of the Government House, where they presented arms before the Governor and his Ministers, who were on the azoteas; thence along Moreno back to the Plaza Lorea, where they dispersed. The order and discipline was really marvellous; at every corner company after company, as it passed, was welcomed and cheered. The crowd in the Plaza Victoria was not so very large, but Calles Victoria and Florida were very thronged. Meanwhile, and whilst all this martial array was going on, President Avellaneda and his Ministers, with the exception of Sr. Pellegrini, who was with the troops at Palermo, held a meeting at the National Government House, and the President addressed the crowd; but the shouts, noise and music in the Plaza Victoria drowned everything, and it was impossible to hear the President, whilst a pickpocket, caught in the crowd, gave rise to a scare and the people took to their heels, without knowing the reason why. At the National Government House the troops hardly numbered 300 men. About 3 o'clock the excitement cooled, and people believing the affair over, returned to their homes.

At 4 o'clock p.m. the news spread like wild-fire through the city that the National troops were marching from Palermo into the city, and in a very short time the Plaza and Paseo Julio were thronged with spectators. It was dark, however, before the troops reached the Plaza—cavalry, infantry and artillery. Boletines published by the *Buenos Ayres* were freely circulated inviting the people to open revolution, to pull up the pavements, erect barricades, etc, but although the town could not be more excited, this call to arms found no echo. At various houses in different quarters of the city pickets of Tiros Nacionales of 150 men each were quartered, and these held the balconies and azoteas. Surrounded by so many dangers, the National Government did not abate its energy, and the bringing the troops into the city was followed by the rumour of a declaration of a state of siege. Up to a very late hour people remained gaping in the Plaza Victoria, as there was a hushed whisper that the Tiro Nacional would occupy it; but the Policia, it seems, had 1,500 armed men inside, and about midnight people began to see the folly of remaining all night looking at nothing. The city slept—and thus closed one of the most exciting days we ever witnessed in this city. No lesson is more strongly impressed upon the mind by the day's proceedings, than that the intensity of revolutionary fervour exists far more in the newspapers than in the people.

We are glad to find that some of our subscribers here, withdrawing from the strife of party politics and money grubbing, have time and inclination to contribute papers demanding the attention of the learned societies at home. An essay on the 'Habits of the Chlamyphorus Truncatus' by Mr. F. W. White, F.Z.S., was read before the Zoological Society, London, and elicited from the President, Professor Flower F.R.S., compliments on its ability.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

February 7th, 1880.

The gold market ruled steadier than yesterday; prices opened at an advance of five cents., but drop ed to 31.40, closing at 31.45. The cash sales amount to 149,000, and for the end of February 115,000. There was a very strong push made by the bulls to keep up rates, but outside gold was freely sold by merchants who needed the paper money to pay for produce. The political state of the country is the only thing that keeps up gold. All the talk about the pre idential conference has amounted to nil. Neither President nor Governor seem to have taken any steps whatever to bring about a reconciliation, and the duel to-day served still more to embitter the question. At noon nothing else was talked of on 'Change. In the multitudes of duels of late, this, at last, has proved a very sudden and severe lesson. At the fourth shot Colonel Mansilla lodged his bullet in Mr Pantaleon Gomez's heart, and the funeral, we understand, c mes off this evening or to-morrow morning. The duel came off in a field on the Calle S nta Fe.

In Cedulas not a single operation, either on time or for cash. In Treasury Bonds a few sales at 75⅜. On other stocks nothing.

Exchange closes at yesterday's rates, 49⅜ and 50d. The Provincial Bank took to-day but at its own rates 50½ and 5.30, which are in advance of those of the market.

The clearing of the mails was a very heavy business, and both French and English mails were closed on the same day, which is not usual.

The Guadiana went very full; she took 25 Sisters of Mercy of the Irish Convent, that leave the Plate to settle in Australia, and a small steamer from the Boca took the nuns off.

As will be seen by the telegram in another column the news from Manchester is good, and merchants say that many articles are selling dearer in England than in the Plate. The general improvement in trade in England we are happy to say continues.

The mole at ½ past 2 o'clock was crowded to see the passengers by the mail off. Messrs. Dalglish & Thompson were enveloped in friends.

The payments on 'Change for produce were very heavy, all the tables crowded, and the scarcity of paper money much complained of.

The Vandyck, with dates from Antwerp to 11th, entered Montevideo to-day; mails up to-night.

Brokers, merchants and clerks all leave town this evening in every direction to amuse themselves during Carnival. A strong party holds the Tigre and San Fernando, and many go down to-night to Montevideo.

The Italian barque Padre Tomasso entered Montevideo on 4th; she sailed from Buenos Aires for Europe on the 10th January, but encountered a severe storm about 600 miles out. She had to put back for repairs, and her cargo must be dis harged.

The arrivals of wool up to date from the camp are marked at 4,430,000 arrs, and total sales 3,445,000 arrs, against 3,885,000 arrivals and 3,380,000 sales same time last year. The arrivals for the fortnight however only reached 385,000 arrs, and the sales 315,000 arrs. Stock estimated at 990,000 arrs, which is a large stock enough at this time of the year. The

The public interest in the resumption of the City Improvement Works is every day on the increase. The following is the proposed scheme of Messrs Trelles & Co., and the whole market hopes to see it accepted and carried out:—

B. Aires, Dec. 11th, 1879.

The undersigned beg to propose to Government to complete the City Improvement Works, on the following conditions:—

1st—The second Series of the Popular Loan to be increased to 170 millions currency, at 8 per cent interest, 4 per cent payable every three months and 4 per cent in prizes and 2½ per cent accumulative amortization:

2nd—The Government and the undersigned to determine how the prizes shall be distributed.

3rd—Scrip to be in Bonds of $1,000 m/c., with such subdivisions as may be agreed on.

4th—The Public Lands and the receipts from the Improvement Works not previously hypothecated to stand as guarantee for this loan.

5th—The money received shall be lodged to a Special Account in the Provincial Bank, and under no pretext whatever shall it be applied to any but the purpose intended by this Bill

6th—The Bank shall take charge of the service of this loan, debiting the Special Account, which must be closed annually, and if there be a balance against Government, the latter must pay it within 90 days.

7th—The undersigned agree—

1st—To construct, within 2½ years, to commence 3 months after their proposal is accepted, the works laid down in the Law of 7th Nov., 1878, and for the cost therein specified.

2nd—To accept in payment Popular Loan Bonds of Series B at 90 per cent of their written value, deducting ten per cent for expenses and commissions which shall be defrayed exclusively by them.

3rd—To deliver monthly one 30th part of the whole works, and perhaps more.

4th—To give whatever guarantee the Government may require as security for the contract.

8th—The Executive to give within the first 3 days of each month a certificate of the works received.

9th—The Executive, on the said certificate being presented, shall hand over Popular Loan Bonds with coupons from date of issue, to the amount of work done.

10th—The undersigned, in addition to the specified works, will also connect private houses with the drains, charging the owners the same scale of prices as charged to Government.

11th—During the first year of the works the Bank shall accept Series B Bonds in payment of our obligations up to 3½ millions monthly, at 10 per cent under the issue price, charging us on such loans the same interest and amortization as on "pedidos industriales". After the first year the Bank can accept or reject the Bonds in payment, as it may think fit.

12th—The Water Works Board shall be obliged to hand over to us at its own cost all the tools and building materials it has which we may require, taking in payment Bonds at 90 per cent.

13th—Should civil or foreign war interfere with the execution of this contract, the works shall be suspended while the cause of interruption exists, should we so demand.

14th—Any amortization, interest and prizes which are not claimed within two years after due date shall fall to the undersigned.

15th—The Executive binds itself to issue no other loan while the works are in progress.

16th—All questions to be decided by arbitrators, one for each side, with power to both to call in a third, whose decision shall be final.

CIDON R. TRELLES & Co.

The following is the official table of the killing of saladeros in this province in 1879:—

	Partidos.	Cows.	Mares.	Sheep.
Magdalena—				
J B Repetto & Co.	55,634	4,265	..	..
Santiago Rocca...	46,827	6,093	..	..
Podesta Hnos.....	29,535	15,278	..	..
Pedro Luro.....	95,386	7,846	..	500
Gral. Lavalle—				
Gibson Hnos.....	..	..	..	2,580
Coeli & Henderick	..	3,266	..	9,876
Lazaro Repetto...	34,471	16,113	..	..
Ensenada—				
Costas & Becker..	24,809	11,342	..	..
Luis Urrutigoity.	20,320	6,250	..	494
San Nicolas—				
S Bengolea.....	1,442	809	..	11,532
E Loiseau & Co...	..	1,526	..	..
R Artagaveytia...	..	1,931	..	..
Zarate—				
Juan Vazquez ...	4,376	583	..	..
Gregorio Torres..	183	799	..	100
Imas & Rivero....	..	3,747	..	3,714
Juan Labiono....	..	4,913	..	6,116
Cy Sayago & Co..		304	..	..
Chascomus—				
Juan Torrent....	..	2,496	..	..
Santiago Savayo..	..	..	..	3,942
Patiño & hno.....	..	263	..	..
Manuel Fresco....	..	2,774	..	8,529
M Real & sons...	..	..	..	973
Mercedes—				
Luis Lomban.....	..	2,579	..	..
Eduardo Casey...	..	..	..	67,559
J F Font & sons..	..	634	..	..
Lujan—				
A C Cambaceres ..	..	..	..	4,451
Hours & Piqueto .	..	..	..	17,570
Moron—				
J & C Huergo....	..	2,040	..	..
B. al Sud—				
Martin Fernandez	..	4,022	..	..
Reynaldo Otero...	..	2,083	..	1,374
Pergamino—				
Victor Saenz.....	..	1,986	..	..
Francisco Arias...	..	3,926	..	..
Brandzen—				
Bordenaver Ferrari	..	..	..	2,080
Dolores—				
Tomas Allem.....	..	1,578	..	700
Balcarce—				
Pedro Luro.....	..	..	..	23,255
Las Flores—				
Carreras & Co....	..	5,949	..	..
Ranchos—				
Baltolomer & Co...	..	701	..	..
Cañuelas—				
M Fernandez.....	..	316	..	..
San Pedro—				
Tomas Salas.....	..	535	..	67,137
		313,982	116,947	232,482

February 16th, 1880.

Spite of all the great political excitement an excitement the like of which was never before equalled in this city, gold, the unerring barometer of everything, declined, which proves how immensely things have changed in this country within the last few years. At other times gold would have risen 20 per cent in the presence of such a conflict, but patacones fell five cents to-day, although the country is on the edge of an abyss that threatens every interest in the nation. Patagones opened at 31.55 and closed at 31.60, and the sales for the end of the month amounted to 365,000, and were said to be speculative.

Cedulas appear not to be affected by politics and closed at 82⅝. Treasury Bills 75½, and National Bank Shares at 59⅝.

The attendance at the ring was not large, and at 2 o'clock the news was that all the members of the Tiro Nacional were ordered to their quarters. Later on the rumour was that a meeting would be held at the Government House at 3 o'clock, and the following gentlemen were to be present:—

General Sarmiento
Dn. Cosme Beccar
" Dardo Rocha
" Arist. del Valle
" Charles Casares
" Rufino Varela
" Felix Frias
" Manuel Ocampo, sr.
" Edward Madero.

At an early hour it was known that General Roca's answer to the Madero Committee was most unfavorable and produced a very bad feeling. Yet spite of all this gold fell.

The following gentlemen have been named managers of branches of the National Bank—

Don Julio Voget in Catamarca.
" Michael Correa in Salta.
" R de la Plaza in Santiago.

Messrs Baltar & Quesada's great sheep auction in Suypacha on Sunday proved a brilliant success. The horned cattle sold for 330 m/c a carte; the fine sheep at 330 m/c, and the flocks of mestiza sheep at from 51 to 87 al carte. The sale realized 1,280,000 m/c.

The National Bank gave round to day the informe of the auditors of the Bank accounts, which we hold for to-morrow.

It will be seen by our telegram in another column that the affair of yesterday was known in Antwerp last night and questions sent out to merchants here to know what truth in the rumours.

Messrs Wissner & Chapeaurouge report the following:—Wheat arrived in week 8,822 fan. wheat and 725 bags flour. Wheat has risen 15 m/c per fan. during week, and demand is so brisk that it is thought prices will reach 250 m/c in a few days. Flour has also risen, and many millers have refused to contract at 40 m/c per arroba. Maize has fallen somewhat.

The market at afternhours ruled less excited since it was said that Mr Madero and others were of opinion that the question would be arranged, and so far from receiving an insulting reply from General Roca such as put up on 'Change, up to 4 o'clock the Committee had received no answer whatever. It was said that Mr Sarmiento had been named Commander in Chief of the National troops, that the Chambers had, in view of the sad state of affairs, at last joined with the Governor; that another regiment had revolted at the Tigre; that 2 Ministers had resigned, and that many bad telegrams had been sent to London; we give all the rumours current on 'Change, leaving our readers to elect, but gold did not move an inch, and that is the truest sign of all. Mr. Walls came on 'Change at 4 o'clock and stated Dr Hawson, Mr Frias and others in whom the people have such great confidence were then at the Government House, and with every prospect of at last arranging the difficulty. At 5 o'clock few were on 'Change, many of the members having left for the Tiro Nacional Cuarteles, and thus closed this most exciting day.

Don Luis Dominguez is spoken of as a new candidate for the Presidency.

Exchange was done at 50 to 31, and 4.20 in paper, and 50½ drawers. At 4 o'clock we heard of bills passed at 5.30-31 France, 5.32-33 Antwerp, ½ million francs passed. English exchange done at 50½, drawers asking 50¾.

Freights rule firm and much cargo offering at current rates. The Dom Pedro sails on 18th a fine ship at 30 francs. Some of the agents look forward to a pause in shipments soon, owing to the large number of steamers arriving and the very advanced stage of the wool season; they think that soon steamers will be leaving here in ballast. So far cargo is very abundant, and with the fresh produce orders received per Gironde it is probable that there will be cargo enough for all up to May.

It was rumoured on 'Change that Congress will be called this year earlier than usual, owing to the severe political crisis.

The brokers and others state that owing to the intense political excitement, business is much interrupted in many branches. The loss caused to the country by the present scandalous state of things it would be difficult to estimate; and as some parties have thought proper to send alarming messages to London and Antwerp, one can imagine how Argentine stocks rule to-day in London.

As we noted some time ago, there is at present a very strong movement of English farmers and estancieros to the South, and camps that no one formerly ever thought of are now being bought up and new estancias formed. Messrs Baltar and Quesada have just sold at auction 2½ square leagues of camp with frontage on the ocean, down near Bahia Blanca; the land fetched 100,000 m/c per square league and was purchased by Mr John Taylor.

The concessionaire of the Gualeguaychu Tramway has asked the Government for a lot of old rails belonging to the Primer Entre Riano Railway, and we suppose they will be given. In travelling over the Buceo tramway last month we learnt that the rails were formerly a portion of the line of the Northern Railway of Buenos Aires, and in going on the tram to the baths at Pocitos we noted that the material all came from Belgium. The Manager of the Tucuman Railway reports that there are 1610 old rails and useless and only 347 good ones in stock.

It would seem from the turn things have taken that there is to be no President of the Western Railway named, and no more Bank Directors appointed. The Senate again held secret session last week; the Government proposed Don Ventura Martinez, but the house adjourned without doing anything; meanwhile the time is passing, and if Messrs Perez and Seeber do not stir themselves, we shall have no new railway deposits next season, which would indeed be a scandal.

February 11th, 1880.

The Bolsa opened after the Carnival feasts with a decided upward tendency, and although the attendance was small and many brokers were absent, still political influences showed very strong all day, and gold closed hard at 31.60. Gold opened at 31.55, dropped to 31.50, and closed at 31.60.

It is rumoured on 'Change that a petition is being got up to both National and Provincial Governments praying for a general disarmament, and some very influential parties have taken the matter in hands. This may possibly do some good, but the political excitement is certainly greater than ever, and many look forward to trouble, if some steps are not taken.

The news from Europe about wool is very good; telegrams from Antwerp, dated 10th, were received here half an hour after sent and giving heavy orders. Telegrams from United States are also most favorable about wool, although dry hides according to the latest advices are down to 23 cents. Telegrams from Havre, Paris and Antwerp about wool are all favorable, and account sales of recent shipments show 10 to 15 o/o profit.

Nothing to report in exchange as few bills will be passed before 15th Borgogne mails. Large amounts were offered to the Provincial Bank to-day, but Dr Lopez only stopped a half hour in the Bank, Dn Eduardo Madero acted as President during the rest of the day. It is probable that to-morrow the Bank will take.

Mr Isaacs of Montevideo was welcomed on 'Change; also Mr Williamson, who arrived from Montevideo, and Mr Thomas Drysdale from the Uruguay, and Mr Wilson from Azul.

Mr Hermann Altgelt, under date of Jan. 31st 1880, publishes a wheat and cereal circular which gives as follows—

Arrivals during week—

	Wheat	Maize
	Kilos.	Kilos.
From rivers	104,000	44,773
Western Railway....	585,494	186,890
Southern do	100,130	194,000
Carts.....	100,000	
Total	998,624	725,872

There also arrived 105,889 kilos flour, 1,515 bales hay, and 335 bales tobacco, and the exports were 14,000 kilos wheat, 261,720 kilos maize, 710 bales hay. Wheat shows an advance of $10 m/c per fanega, prices quoted at 215, but sales made as high as $220. The week's arrivals were good, yet still the millers are without stocks. The highest sale of river wheat has been $180 per 9ar., equivalent to $184 in Once. Flour very firm; 1,080 bags have arrived from rivers, not yet sold.

Regarding the San Fernando Dry Dock we were mistaken when we stated that this fine property belonged to an Argentine gentleman. The Dock is the property of Messrs Wells, Hyde & Barber; part of this business formerly belonged to Mr Huergo, but his share (one half of the property) was bought up. The management of the dock is entrusted to Mr Kay, formerly of Messrs Marshall & Kay, Barracas.

The following statement shows the arrival of wheat and flour for the month of January this and last year—

	1879		1880	
	Wheat	Flour	Wheat	Flour
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
Rivers and Atlantic.....	1,709,549	46,564	948,142	216,390
Western Railway.....	5,311,900	93,159	3,896,890	42,227
Southern do and carts	617,900	27,623	776,855	—
Total.....	7,640,949	167,577	5,621,887	258,617

Result: less received in January 1880—2,019,062 kilos, equal to 20,000 fanegas wheat. And more received in same month—81,040 kls equal to 3,523 sacks flour.

The following are the numbers of the Buschenthal Bonds drawn—

20	27	30	127	130	132
215	236	262	275	281	288
331	377	401	404	455	459
558	578	613	717	723	737
779	786	874	875	899	939
961	979	991	1024	1029	1039
1045	1051	1084	1098	1111	1130
1153	1385	1415	1453	1457	1556
1574	1630				

February 14th, 1880.

This was a day of the greatest excitement on 'Change, and before the ring formed the affair at the Capitania last night was discussed by all. The gold market, instead of advancing as outsiders thought it would do, dropped and closed five cents under yesterday's price. Many parties, who bought two days ago, thought proper to sell to-day; the vencimientos, it being the middle of the month, were large and reached 763,050. About 200,000 patacons were sold cash, opening at 31.70 and closing at 31.55, but nearly half a million were sold for the end of the month, opening at 31.85, and closing at 31.75. The sales of the day up to 2 o'clock amounted to 937,138 pats, but some heavy transactions between house and house not marked on the Bolsa were also effected.

Cedulas were not so firm as yesterday, opening at 82½ and closing at ⅝. Roads & Bridges dropped also and closed at 75½. Nat. Bank Shares 59.

We have received from a leading foreign merchant a sharp communication asking why the National Government has not paid the last two quarters' amortization on the ten million loan to the Bank; the letter has taken us by surprise, as we had thought everything was paid up and nothing due but the current quarter, but our correspondent says:—"According to the Provincial balance-sheet of the Bank the ten million loan stood as follows—

Due on 30th June, 1879.. 7,903,437
" 30th August, 1879 7,314,540
" 30th January, 1880 6,725,640

These figures clearly show that the Government owes to the Bank the quarterly amortizations falling due on 30th October, 1879, and 30th January, 1880.

The loss of the Italian barque Ana Olivari is reported; she was bound from Havre to Buenos Aires, sprung a leak, and on November 9th a Danish barque fell in with her, took off Captain and crew, &c.

At 3 o'clock the news on 'Change was that Governor Tejedor had resigned, and everyone now hops to see Roca do the same. It appears that the Tejedor party, in the case of Roca resigning, will accept either Sarmiento or Irigoyen, but the Mitre party rejects both. This is a new departure, nevertheless the news had a good effect on 'Change.

The gold market ruled much easier at afterhours, patacones were sold cash at 31.55. Nobody seemed to know anything of the meeting at Mr Madero's, but it was generally said that the invitations were sent out by Dr Del Valle, and that a requisition would be made to Gen. Roca asking him to imitate Governor Tejedor and to resign. The upshot of the business is either Sarmiento or Irigoyen.

The Committee of the Buenos Aires Exhibition are displaying most praiseworthy energy in their endeavours to secure success for the Great Fair. They have just despatched a special commissioner, Mr Thomas Moncayo, to the West Coast republics, Central America and Mexico, with over 1,500 copies of the plans, rules &c., of the Exhibition, to ensure that its aim and objects be well disseminated through the countries in question. Mr Moncayo will appoint an agent, to receive exhibits &c., in every city he visits. The time left now is so short that everybody connected with the coming Show will have to work pretty hard to have it ready at the appointed date. The works on the Exhibition Plaza will be commenced shortly, under the direction of Mr Paul Blot, C.E., who has been named Director General of all the building works.

The most favourable advices were received to-day about the maize crop, which is the largest ever gathered in the country. More than four times the acreage of the previous year was put under this crop, and the yield is in even still more favorable proportion. It is also confidently stated in well-informed circles that the wheat crop will prove fully equal to last year's, the failure in several of the State & colonies being counter-balanced by the larger sowings and splendid yield elsewhere. The present rise in price is by many considered to be purely speculative and not likely to last.

The Carnival 'pomito' trade gave a sharp impetus to the numerous spirit distilleries, which have recently been established all over the province. Our most useful industrial colleague *El Industrial*, reports that one distillery alone sold to pomito makers of this city 9,400 gallons of alcohol, for 282,000 m/c. This fact shows what an immense sum is spent during Carnival in the single item of pomitos. It is all for the good of trade, and remains in the country, instead of going to London and Paris, as in former years.

The French wine importers have advices from Cette of a great increase in the manufacture of raisin wine there; the importation of the fruit there during the last three months of 1879 reached 6000 tons, yielding two millions hectolitres of wine. This compels ought to turn its attention to raisins, it has all the requisites.

The very favourable news about wool from all the European markets is much commented on, and not a few experienced heads think that much higher prices are on the cards. The recent remarks of the *Nacional*, to the effect that it is a sad and shameful sight to find us here on the verge of civil war and utter ruin, just at the moment when our credit and productions are in the highest favour in Europe, are but too true. The Crisis was mere child's play to the crash awaiting us if a single shot is fired in civil strife.

The following official statistics show the shipping trade of the port of Montevideo for the year 1879—

Ocean Navigation

Arriva's—

351 steamers.....	528,619 tons
693 sailing vessels...	252,251 do.
1044	780,870 do.

In this number are comprised 7 steamers with 10,243 tons, which entered this port in ballast, 56 sailing vessels with 13,939 tons do. besides 137 sailing vessels which entered this port representing 44,501 tons, and made no operations whatever. In fact, 814 vessels with 712,883 tons registered entered the port.

The sailing vessels that paid tonnage dues, number 411 with 151,543 tons.

Departures—

341 steamers.....	519,548 tons
450 sailing vessels...	167,191 do.
791	686,639 do.

In this number are included 31 steamers with 56,099 tons, and 103 sailing vessels with 56,724 tons that left in ballast.

To resume 657 vessels with 574,816 tons sailed from this port freighted

River Navigation

Arrivals—

666 steamers.....	452,729 tons
1924 sailing vessels....	114,490 do.
2590	574,219 do.

Herein are comprised 13 steamers with 3,916 tons, and 176 sailing vessels with 17,156 tons, which entered in ballast. Therefore 2,401 vessels with 553,117 tons entered with cargo.

Departures—

676 steamers	472,397 tons.
2146 sailing vessels,...	184,008 "
2822	656,405 tons.

Herein are comprised 30 steamers with 7,919 tons, and 454 sailing vessels, with 45,597 tons left this port in ballast. Thus 2,338 vessels, with 602,889 tons left this port loaded.

Resumen.

Ships.	Tons.
Arrivals 3,634	1,355,089
Departures.. 3,613	1,343,044
Total.. 7,247	2,698,133

Average per month 604 224,844

The total navigation of the previous year 1878 consisted in 7,261 vessels, with 2,697,519 tons.

Owing to the rain this morning this was a dies non at the market-, no sales. The payments for produce on 'Change were very light owing to its being but half a week.

The sale of 3000 fanegas of new wheat at Bragado is announced; price 180 m/c. Seller Messrs Arana Bros. Buyer a miller of Mercedes. Broker Mr O'Leary.

A Payssandu subscriber advises that the Exhibition now being got up in that town is likely to prove a success. The demands for space already embrace every available foot of it.

The demand for 'engro animal' is now much increased owing to the heavy requirements of the Tucuman sugar refiners. One hundred tons of the stuff was despatched yesterday. It wont be very long now till the import of sugar will cease, especially if Mr. Dillon, the energetic Chief Commissioner of Immigration, succeed in introducing the culture of beet root in the colonies.

February 12th, 1880

The gold market ruled quieter to-day than yesterday, and a smaller business done. For cash only 33,800 sold at 31.65, but for the end of the month and end of March the sales were heavier. The moment seems favorable for speculation, owing to the critical state of politics. For the last few days many have been speculating for a rise, but to-day there was a pause, and as it was very generally known that to-morrow President Avellaneda publishes a most sensible and excellent manifesto accompanying a decree prohibiting the meeting of armed men throughout the Republic, and naming the Governors of the provinces as the agents of the National Government to see that the law be enforced, a better feeling existed in political circles and amongst the brokers. The manifesto in question we publish in our leading columns, as also the decree.

Cedulas were weaker than yesterday and closed at 82¾. National Bonds one sale at 80, and buyers at that rate. Treasury Bills have advanced to 76, and National Bank Shares, as usual, at 59¾.

Things were not very active on the Bolsa, the ring was not crowded, and many of the brokers are still absent.

Exchange was said to be active. The Provincial Bank, we heard, took freely, and one or two large transactions were spoken of, but as yet not concluded.

The Pagarè Committee received a telegram, which we give in another column. It fully confirms previous Manchester advices.

The great news of moment was the large exchange transactions effected. The Provincial Bank took over two millions of francs, and still more offering: The Bank took from one house 1½ millions of francs at 5.29, payable half gold half paper; and at 5 o'clock exchange brokers reported fully 2 millions more exchange offering. All this exchange represents not speculation, but the bona fide produce movement in the market; large orders having been received by the principal houses.

The Provincial Bank telegraphed to-day to Messrs Baring Bros., London for £100,000 stg to arrive here about 8th March. The Tamar brings on 26th £80,000 in gold; and several of the exporting houses also expect gold out in succeeding steamers.

We have received for publication many Irish Relief subscription lists, and a long article on Fresh Capital, which owing to press of copy we hold over.

Mr Schmidt of San Nicolas was warmly welcomed on 'Change. He reports business very brisk up there, and the camps in splendid condition.

Mr Drake, who has arrived up from the South, reports plenty of rain down there, and camps looking beautiful.

Mr Barron, the new Manager and Engineer of Central Argentine Railway, is expected soon out. Mr Eddowes has left the Railway and formed the new firm of Eddowes and Co. to work the Sta. Barbara silver mine.

There was a rather calmer feeling in local politics to-day, and whether it was the more sensible tone of the papers, or the growing conviction that both parties are too well armed and too well prepared to admit of a row, but certainly there was a less nervous feeling in the market, and the splendid telegrams from Europe and the U. States about wool put exporters in good humour and brought more exchange before the banks. Some of the most experienced Argentine brokers are fixed in their belief that all the great political excitement about the Presidential elections will end in nothing, and we fully agree with them.

The French packet's mails were delivered to-day and are most important, all the accounts sales showed handsome results; we never recollect a better season for the exporter. The advices from England report a riot in Galway between police and tenants, and 400 cart loads of vestiges of train etc. got up by the divers in the Tay. Argentine Stocks continue weak in London.

We hear from Concordia that the Corrientes Government has just put on a new tax of 17 cents on every hide turned out of the new saladero at Mocoreta, an establishment that is really the life and soul of the place, and gives employment to from 200 to 300 people. Our colleague in Concordia, the *Ferro Carril*, very properly calls attention to the monstrous growth of taxation, and gives a valuable table for which we readily make room:—

	Aforos per mil.	Tax.
Horns 1878.....	$f.20	$f.0.04
79.....	50	0.40
80.....	65	0.325
Beef 1878	7	4.502
79.....	8.75	5.628
80.....	11.50	7.396
Cow Hides 1878.....	4	4
79.....	5	5
80.....	5.50	5.50
Tallow 1878.....	15	2.412
79.....	13	2.09
80.....	15	2.412
Bones 1878.....	10	0.67
79.....	14	0.93
80.....	16	0.107
Bone Ash 1878.....	10	0.131
79 and 1880	15	0.196

The Custom House valuations of the animal stand so:—

In 1878	$f.11,227 at 7 o/o		0.78
79	13,174	"	0.92
80	16,004	"	1.12

Provincial taxes in 1880 on saladero produce—

Saladero tax sobre animal	0.50
" " semoviente..	0.19
" " marchamo...	0.15
Not export tax on animal	0.34 / 1.12
Total.....	$f.1.96
In the B. Oriental the tax is only	0.43
	$f.1.53

This shows the injustice of these provincial Governments towards their best industries, and the saladerista in the Banda Oriental has a premium of $f.1.53 cts. on every animal killed against the unfortunate Entre Riano or Correntino saladerista, and all cattle can be exported free of tax from these provinces to Brazil or the Banda Oriental.

February 13th, 1880.

The great political excitement caused by the President's manifesto added 5 cents to the price of gold; patacones opened at 31.65, and closed at 31.70; beyond all doubt prices would have gone higher but for the weight of the exchange gold that came on the market for bills passed yesterday. It was very easy to note how speculation had seized the market, when before the bell rang 2 o'clock over one million patacones were sold.

Cedulas dropped an eighth and closed at 82⅜ cash, and 82½ end of February. Roads and Bridges have advanced ½ on last sale. Treasury Bonds keep firm at 76, but National Bank Shares dropped to 58⅝.

There was certainly an uneasy feeling in the market to-day caused not so much by the President's manifesto as by the notice in the *Nacion* calling for a meeting on Sunday of the 'Tiro Nacional,' Merchants consider the notice ill-timed and out of place. Many gold speculators appear to be much alarmed at the shape things have taken, but it may suit the ring to create alarm at the moment in order the better to avail of the reaction. The position of the market was never better than at present, and but for the wretched political excitement going on, gold would not command any higher premium than 10 per cent.

Exchange was done to-day at 5.32 and 5.30, and on London at 50½. The exchange market rules very buoyant and rates look up.

In mentioning the advent of Mr Barron, who comes to the Central Argentine Railway, a mistake occurred where it spoke of him or Mr Eddowes as manager; we distinctly wrote Vice-Manager, but the printer put Manager; we need scarcely remark that Mr Fischer is Manager of that line, and Mr Barron only comes as assistant.

The passengers per the Montevideo and Canova have been put in quarantine off Montevideo on the Flores Island, where they will remain until the 18th instant.

The German steamer Habsburg arrived in Montevideo with 673 immigrants from Genoa; she leaves 67 of them in that port, and brings up the remainder to Buenos Aires.

The Teniers took from Montevideo 1,600 salted cow hides, 2,000 salted horse hides, and 500 bales of wool.

The Bessel loaded in Montevideo 1,123 dry horse hides, 8 bales of hair, 1 bale of sheepskins, and 744 bales of wool. The Tycho Brahe took 1,000 boxes of preserved tongues. The Guadiana took 306 bales of wool, 100 bags of flour, and 4,000 dry hides. The Iberia loaded 37 boxes of preserved meat, 20 bales of skins 20 bales of sheepskins, 1,028 dry cow hides, 3 bales of hair, 66 bales of wool, 60 barrels of preserved meat and 1 keg of tallow, 1,055 parcels of fruit, 496 lambs. The Equateur took 110 bales of sheepskins, 154 bags of wheat, 61 boxes of sardines, 2 boxes of ostrich feathers, 1,050 boxes of preserved meat for Bordeaux, and 2 bales of sheepskins, 150 boxes of fruit, 63 bales of cnarqui, 350 bags of flour to Rio Janeyro.

The sale of the Tramway Oriental in the sister city, by Sr Zuñiga, has been suspended by the Juez de Comercio, at the request of Sr. Juan Dellezoppa, who solicits an arrangement with his creditors, as his failure has been declared casual.

Mr Edwa d O'Neill, who started the house of Shaw Bros. in Montevideo, and subsequently became a broker for many years, has died at the advanced age of 95 years. His career was signalled by a model life of industry, and his many friends will lament his demise.

Freights for sailing vessels rule somewhat weaker, and engagements made at 12s/6d for Antwerp and 5 per cent, and 14½ francs for Havre and 10 per cent; and at these rates much cargo offering.

Advices from Rio report the arrest of the bankrupts Parody and Ferrari, almaceneros, who failed in Calle Rivadavia, and sent down now under extradition. This is the first case under the treaty that we have heard of; the goods will be sold next Thursday.

At 4 o'clock it was announced on 'Change that an important meeting of merchants and capitalists will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at Mr Edward Madero's office, to consider the political situation, and adopt measures to prevent disturbance on Sunday. The news was well received, and Mr Madero merits the very highest praise for taking the initiative in this matter. It is about time that a conservative party should start up to preserve the peace of the country. It was said on 'Change that the 'Tiro Nacional' members may attend on Sunday, but they will merely meet as citizens and not armed; the statement in the *Libertad* of the Government having seized the place in Palermo is contradicted.

The scarcity of paper money is the talk not only of the Bolsa but of the whole market, and the opinion is general that soon the Provincial Bank will stop discounting in toto, as the account of the specie note emission stands so:—

Emission authorized by law	$f.22,000,000
Less amortized by Nat. Govt.	2,655,451 84
	$f.19,344,558
Amount in circulation Jan. 31st, 1880	18,800,000
Balance to emit	$f. 544,558

It appears from the Bank balance sheet that last month the Bank emitted 1½ million, and in December a like sum. This money was of course required for produce, but it is now evident that no small portion of the new paper money will be only emission this month can be $f.544,558, which is a mere trifle. Gold must be sold to pay for produce. The Bank has $f.47,626,304 locked up in Governm nt and other loans not realizable, and we can only deduct from that large amount $f2,059,536 held by the sucursales. The deposits at interest reach $f38,728,262, and without interest $f.6,283,993, and the Bank holds in letras a cobrar $f34,648 951 in gold 1,515,913, and in specie notes and paper money $f 2,075,667 These figures are most important to show the cause of the present stringency in paper money.

Our commercial advices from Chupu, by the Mascarelo trader 'Gwenllian,' are favorable. Harvest just commencing (Jan. 20th) abundant crops, and grain in very good condition. It appears that another steam threshing machine is needed there, so as to clear away the stocks in something less than the usual 6 months. A party of colonists were out scaling, having purchased for the purpose the whaleboat sent down by the Bourg venture. Something approaching half a million bricks have been made this season, and buildings are going up on all sides. The Indian trade has become important, as shown by the cargoes of the 'Gwenllian' and 'Esperanza.' The Chuput, after all, is a splendid success, thanks to the pluck of our Celtic brethren.

February 17th, 1880

The intense political excitement that since last Saturday held everything in check gave way to-day, and at half past 2 o'clock parties from the Government House stated that the whole question was arranged on the basis of a general disarmament on both sides It is quite evident, from the tone of gold, that confidence in the market and country was never disturbed, and really one good which all this great political excitement has done is to prove the great solidity of the market and the country. Gold opened at 31.55 and dropped to 31.50, at which price 30,000 were sold, prices closing at 31.55. For the end of the month the market rules very weak, prices fell ten cents, opening at 31.75 and closing at 31.65 It seems that last week when things looked very black many parties bought heavily for the end of the month, and the great weakness in the market now is caused by these parties trying to sell, which at present prices is impossible.

Cedulas rule firm at 82½, and Treasury Notes at 76, Nat Bank Shares 59¼. The announcement of an increased dividend has in nothing improved the stock.

Mr Perkins, who arrived from the South, was welcomed on 'Change; he reports plenty of rain down there and camps looking splendid.

The Herschell, Commodore Ferguson, entered yesterday, bringing us one day's later papers from London; she brings 1,455 tons cargo for here and 673 tons for Montevideo, and spoke the ship Mary L Stone, of N. York in Lat. 2.46 N., Long. 28.2 W. on Feb. 3rd. The Herschell will be up on Thursday.

The excitement on the Bolsa to-day surpassed everything before witnessed. At 3 o'clock Mr Edward Madero came on the Bolsa with a requisition for the signatures of foreign merchants, calling a meeting in the Plaza Victoria on 19th inst. at 2 o'clock. A barraquero from the Plaza Once took some exception to the paper, which Mr Maschwitz read out in a loud voice. In an instant the whole Bolsa was in commotion; sides were taken. Mr Modet and others tried to address, but the hubbub was too much. We think we never before saw the Bolsa in such a state. Many parties refused to sign Mr Madero's paper, simply on account of what occurred on a previous occasion, when a paper was got up and signed for Mr. Gearty. Nevertheless Mr Madero's desk was thronged with merchants and others who readily signed the requisition with a view to secure peace. The following is a translation of the paper calling the foreign meeting:—

To the Foreign Commerce—

Without mixing in the present political questions respecting the Presidential election, we may, nevertheless, join any movement fostering peace and public order; we, therefore, appeal to the foreign commerce to attend the meeting which will take place on Thursday 19th inst. at 2 p.m. in the Plaza Victoria; thereby co-operating to this purpose with the great moral influence and interest they represent.

The following was the requisition which Argentines were asked to sign—

"To the people of Buenos Aires—

We invite all, who love peace and are interested in its maintenance, the commer